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ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE A CONCRETE JAPANESE SUGGESTION.

The *Yomiuri*, which made some concrete suggestions recently, goes one step further and supplies the whole text of the Treaty of the new Alliance, as in the journal's opinion, it should be, and also a declaration which it thinks should be annexed to the Treaty. The suggested Treaty and Declaration, as translated by the *Japan Chronicle*, read as follows:—

Anglo-Japanese Treaty
The period of ten years fixed for the duration of the Treaty of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, signed on 13th July, 1911, having expired, the Government of Japan and the Government of Great Britain, having in view the changes which have taken place in the situation as a result of the war with Germany and the fact of the League of Nations having been formed, and believing that to continue for the future the specially friendly relations now happily subsisting between the two Powers is the most effective means to ensure and guarantee the peace of the world by international co-operation, have agreed upon the following stipulations to replace the Agreement above mentioned, namely:—

1.—The contracting parties agree to maintain the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia, India and the Pacific Ocean.

2.—The contracting parties agree to respect each other's and all existing territorial sovereignties in the said regions, to maintain the *status quo* and to defend the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in those regions.

3.—The contracting parties agree to promote the common interests of all nations in the said regions and mutually respect their own and other nations' special interests in those regions in so far as is consistent with the two foregoing articles.

4.—In case it is necessary to take steps for the furtherance of the objects of this Agreement, the contracting parties agree to exchange views in respect of measures which they may deem necessary or expedient.

DECLARATION.
In order to attain the objects of this Agreement more effectively, the contracting parties will urge the United Kingdom, France, China and other Powers having territorial interests in the said regions to join the Agreement, and in the event of any Power or Powers consenting to join the Agreement, the Agreement shall be cancelled and replaced by a new Agreement to be discussed and decided upon by the Powers concerned.

In support of the above suggestion, the *Yomiuri* remarks:—
It seems that among intelligent men here a definite view is already reached on the question of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Now that Germany and Russia are prostrated and the hypothetical enemies of Britain and Japan are no more, it is unnecessary to continue the Alliance in its existing shape. Nor will it be consistent with the Covenant of the League of Nations to preserve the Alliance as it is. In case of a possible war with a certain Power, too, we no longer rely on British assistance. Britain has been morally released from the obligation to give such assistance ever since the signing of the third Alliance Treaty. Besides, in these after-war days, Europe in general is necessarily dependent on the goodwill of the United States. So it is even believed that it would be more manly for Japan to take the initiative in setting Britain at ease about American-Japanese complications instead of expecting what is hard for her to comply with in the circumstances.

At the same time it is not merely sentimentally unbearable to abrogate that Alliance which has for twenty long years been an embodiment of the friendship between the two island Empires, representatives of Eastern and Western civilisation, and the pillar of peace in both hemispheres during the two great wars with Russia and Germany, but it will also prove a serious loss from the point of view of the general situation in the world, because to perpetuate the specially friendly relations between Britain and Japan is the most effective means to guarantee universal peace by international co-operation agreeably to the fundamental principle of the Covenant of the League of Nations. If so, how is the Alliance to be continued? In this connection, it is necessary to consider not merely the interests of the parties directly concerned but the after-war situation in the world, the existence of the League of Nations, schemes for international unions, the bearings upon the United States, the opposition of China and India, the sentiments of Britain's overseas Dominions, etc. Formerly, an Alliance was made between two Powers with a certain third Power for its objective and it aimed chiefly at promoting or protecting their own interests. Nowadays, however, an Alliance should be formed on the principle of co-operation for the maintenance of the peace of the world, and in the common interests of all nations. This being so, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance shall be renewed in such a form that in course of time all the agreements and understandings so far made and reached by Japan and Britain, France and America, with China for their objective, may be incorporated therein; and that not merely China, but Holland, who has territorial interests in the South Seas, and even the Philippines, when they achieve independence, may participate in the Alliance. In case what may be called the Far Eastern and Pacific Agreement is formed in this way between Japan, Britain, America, France, China, Holland, and in future, the Philippines, as well as India and the British Dominions sending representatives in the name of the British Empire, or at least in case a quadruple Alliance is formed between Japan, Britain, America and China, or else the League of Nations becomes so effectively effective, then there will no longer be any occasion for continuing the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. But we want to bridge over the present period of transition with the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in an amended and amplified form. This is the reason why we have drafted a Treaty of Alliance and Declaration for the information and discussion of the nations and Government interested.

THE CHINA CONSORTIUM. COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO MR. LAMONT.

The British group in the China Consortium have entertained at dinner Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., the chief representative of the United States group, who is at present on a visit to London. The gathering took place on May 20th, at the Reform Club. Sir Charles Addis presided, and the company present included: H.E. Vi Kyun Wellington Koo, The Rt. Hon. Lord Faringdon, The Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Lugard, G.C.M.G., etc., The Rt. Hon. Sir John Jordan, G.C.M.G., etc., Sir William Tyrrell, K.C.M.G., Sir Basil Blackett, K.C.B., Sir Newton Stubb, O.B.E., Sir Montagu Turner, Sir Gordon Nairne, The Hon. Cecil Baring, Lt.-Col. Brinsley Fitzgerald, C.B., Messrs. F. Anderson, A. G. Angier, G. Acheson, J. O. P. Bland, C. W. Campbell, C.M.G., Wei Cheng Chen, Allan Cameron, Lo Chong, Edmund Davis, F. W. Emmett, O.B.E., Robert Fleming, A. C. Gray, E. C. Grenfell, H. D. C. Jones, A. W. Kiddy, Walter Leat, W. E. Leveson, E. R. Morris, C. J. Mill, W. E. Preston, Archibald Rose, O.B.E., G. de Rothschild, H. Wickham Steed, F. C. Tunks, J. Butler Wright, R. C. Witt, Hartley Withers, and S. M. Ward.

In proposing the health of Mr. Lamont, Sir Charles Addis said:—Mr. Lamont does not come among us as a stranger. During the Peace negotiations at Versailles there was no figure more familiar, no delegate more generally trusted by his British colleagues than Thomas Lamont. His reputation in diplomacy and finance is European. His presence here to-night is significant of much. It is an earnest of the conviction which we share with America that of all the problems left over by the war there is none more insistent, none more fraught with consequences for the peace of the world, than the proper regulation and adjustment of the relations between the nations of the East and the West. The solution of that problem is to be sought in the free, frank and open interchange of views between the Great Powers, with the definite purpose of removing the misapprehension and the misunderstandings which keep nations apart, and of paving the way for the adoption of a common international policy in China and the Far East. It is essential that in this matter England and America should see eye to eye. It was in the spring of 1918 that the Government of the United States proposed the formation of a new international Consortium for China, "to include industry as well as finance within the ambit of its operations. Their proposals were favourably received in this country. The scope of the old China Consortium, with nearly a generation of chequered existence behind it, was limited, and much of its machinery was out of gear, perhaps out of date. Nearly three years have been spent in refitting it for its comprehensive and, in some respects, novel functions. Let no one suppose that this has been an easy task. Pooling of industrial contracts was of the essence of the American proposals. In order to ensure the harmonious working of the Consortium it was necessary to amalgamate the interests of the several groups, and to do this without prejudice to the rights of their nationals who were not parties to the Consortium presented serious difficulties. It was not consistent with our duty, as we understood it, to prevent China from buying in the cheapest market, or to deprive our manufacturers of the right to compete by open tender. Anything in the nature of a money trust or a monopoly of industrial contracts was to be eschewed. That we have perfectly succeeded in our object I do not claim. Indeed it passes the wit of man to devise a scheme for joint international working from which every element of monopoly shall be completely excluded. Some sacrifice of national interest is imperative, but the disadvantages of the field of private enterprise are more than outweighed by the political advantages of substituting international co-operation for competition at the present juncture in Chinese affairs; but you are not to suppose that Mr. Lamont and myself, to whom competition is as the breath of our nostrils, could have been persuaded to relinquish one iota of our freedom had we not been convinced that this argument in favour of such a course was decisive.

WHAT THE AGREEMENT MEANS.
The British, French, Japanese and American delegates met in New York and signed the Consortium Agreement of October 15th, 1920. Our difficulties did not end there. What was the position? We found ourselves confronted on the one hand with the remarks of the world disorganised by five years of war, and on the other hand with China rent asunder by the political factions of the North and South, agreed only in this that any foreign financial assistance accorded to one party would be resented as a mortal affront by the other. Our efforts were paralysed. It may be that we are condemned to a further period of inaction which, however, may not be without its uses in enabling us to take stock of the general position, to explore the field of possible operations, and to weigh with care the considerations which should guide us in framing a policy with regard to them. Now I wish to say at once that we are all agreed that any interference with the domestic politics of China has no part in the programme of the Consortium. As a Consortium we have no opinion to offer on the respective merits of different forms of government as applied to the old Celestial Empire. So far as we are concerned that is a question which the Chinese must decide for themselves. A nation, it is said, in the long run obtains the Government it deserves. If that is true, and I suppose it is, it implies at least the possibility of change,

and suggests that after all the actual form of Government may be less important than the quality of the government. All that the Consortium is concerned with is the establishment of a Government that will govern. The most serious political evil in China to-day, as we see it, is the weakness of the central administration. Until a strong central Government is accepted and recognised there can be no adequate security, and without security the efforts of the Consortium to provide China with free markets and cheap money for constructive purposes must be hampered and restricted. A strong government postulates a willing people. The foreign powers may make offers of their assistance, but on an ultimate analysis China can only be saved by her own exertions. If the Consortium is to be made effective it must secure the co-operation of the Chinese. We have accordingly invited the formation of a Chinese Group, to take part in the deliberations of the Consortium, and to participate in the advantages of membership as soon as they are in a position to shoulder the responsibilities. What may prove to be the nucleus of such a group has already been formed by the native bankers of China, with the object of funding the floating debt of the country. Nothing could be more opportune, and the institution of control of expenditure of loan proceeds, regarded in the West as indispensable, will undoubtedly pave the way for their future inclusion in the Consortium should they desire it. It was in China that banking received its earliest development, and we hope this new movement will end in mobilising the savings of the people for national purposes, as an encouraging and satisfactory reaction to the published programme of the Consortium.

HOPES OF CHINA'S FUTURE.
Hopes of the future must be based on a reasonable view of the present. It is disappointing that the wheels of the Republic should not yet have succeeded in writing its constitution. But I take comfort in the reflection that we have not yet written the British constitution, and for my part, I shall refuse to regard it as a calamity if the Chinese never write theirs. It is deplorable that the political factions of North and South should have failed to come to an agreement, but do not let us exaggerate political differences which appear to be largely academic. It is absurd to describe as in a state of war, in the sense in which that location is understood in the West, a country in which trade and revenue continue to expand. There are no better secured foreign bonds on the market to-day than the Chinese. It would be otiose to ignore the marks of progress accomplished under the Republican regime. A beginning has been made with prison reform; torture, has been banished from the courts of justice; the Press has been freed; there were 62,000 Government schools open in 1919; the women of China have been relieved of the degrading practice of foot-binding; opium has been banished from the country, and not even the recent lamentable recrudescence of opium growing in some of the provinces can dim the ethical value of the original act. I am not going to despair of a country which has shown itself capable of rising to such moral heights.

It is now my privilege to propose the health of Mr. Lamont. His distinguished characteristic, as you may see for yourselves, is his smile. All that may lurk behind it I do not know, but what I do know is that he went to Japan, and before that compulsive smile, the military party laid down their arms without firing a shot. He went to China, and representatives of young China who had come to throw stones remained to drink tea in the sunshine of that smile. We meet him in New York as President of the Conference, and before the genial rays of his smile doubts and difficulties vanish, and international harmony is established.

MR. LAMONT ON THE AIMS OF THE CONSORTIUM.
Mr. LAMONT, in reply—speaking—appropos of his recent visit to Japan and China as representative of the American group—said that he was confident that they would find the Japanese Banking Group working in the same good faith that the other groups were. So far as the bankers of China were concerned they were evidently becoming imbued with a strong belief in the commercial future of their country, and in the fact that the Chinese as a whole were gradually working to solid government, whether it were in Republican or some other form. Mr. Lamont was impressed with China and the future of China, first of all, on account of the movement of the younger element of the country. Underneath all the seeming confusion of government there was steadily and rapidly growing a new national spirit, an ardent desire on the part of thousands to study and improve Governmental methods. Anyone going to China could not fail to be impressed with the underlying qualities of thrift and sobriety and honesty of a great people. Knowing that, if we could get along with that great people and take tangible measures to show our friendliness towards them, we should find them developing to-day from a great people into a great nation. With regard to the future of the Consortium that body would have accomplished much if it succeeded—as it already seemed to have done—in animating the Chinese group of bankers into some action, and in causing them to adopt for the Chinese Government the same safeguards in the expenditure of loan proceeds that the Consortium had advocated. While he was by no means certain, yet he believed that in the days to come we should probably find that China would

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHINESE AND THE MOTOR CAR.

STRANGE SUGGESTION FOR THE PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS.

THIRD DEGREE PUNISHMENT.

Should the Chinese Society for the Protection of Life have its way Shanghai motor-car owners and drivers are to have no end of trouble, says the *N.C. Daily News*.

At a meeting held on Sunday afternoon, it was decided to send a petition to the Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council in the following terms, which were drafted after the meeting:—
"Shanghai is a place where many lives are lost. Reports of deaths caused by accidents, especially by motor cars, are heard of practically every day. This Society has been formed with a view to putting an end to this nuisance."

As the tyres of motor-cars are made of rubber, they make no noise when moving; therefore, it is suggested that a bell be attached to the front wheel of every motor car in order that pedestrians and others may be warned and prepared against approaching motor cars.

With reference to the speed limit, we would suggest that this be carefully observed by drivers and enforced by the police. With the exception of ambulances, fire motor engines, police wagons and doctors' motor cars, no car shall be allowed to exceed the speed limit. Inspectors shall be appointed and be on duty from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m. In busy places their hours shall terminate at midnight. Their duty shall be to take down the numbers of speeding motor-cars, cars which are on the wrong side of the roads, or those who fail to observe the municipal regulations. Licence fees shall be increased, and the salaries of these inspectors shall be paid from the extra money received.

RULES FOR DRIVERS.
Each motor-car driver shall wear in a conspicuous place a white brass plate, size three inches, on which shall be engraved his name in both Chinese and English, together with his licence number. These plates shall be issued by the Council upon payment of a sum to be fixed by the Council, preferably several taels. Persons without licences shall not be allowed to drive motor-cars.

Cargo wagons must be covered with wire netting so that goods will not fall and injure passers-by. Goods must not be loaded too high because it is extremely dangerous, especially when crossing bridges.

On all motor vehicles, regardless of whether they be cargo wagons or ordinary cars, there must be another person besides the driver. He shall sit at the back of the vehicle and warn people when the car is turning corners and when it is about to back. Persons owning motor-cars can certainly pay this man's salary, as well as the other items mentioned.

Motor cars must never, under any pretext, whatever, pass a train which has halted, it being very dangerous to the lives of those boarding or alighting from train-cars.

Between 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. Nanking Road shall be reserved exclusively for motor-cars, other vehicles must go from west to east and vice versa by other roads.

THE CHAMBER OF HONOURS.
Should there be any loss of life or injury to persons, wax models of deceased, or injured, showing the place where the person was struck, shall be made and placed in a small room, in which the driver of the motor-car at fault shall be locked so that he will be careful in future. This method has been found very successful in America and we think would prove equally successful here in Shanghai.

NEW CHINESE BANK.

JAVA FINANCIER'S SCHEME.

Under the joint auspices of the Peking General Chamber of Commerce and the Banking Corporation, on June 18th, a dinner was given to the press representatives of the whole country, at which it was announced that Mr. Huang, Yi-chu, a wealthy Chinese merchant of Java, intended to establish the Chungnan Bank with a capital of \$2,000,000, with the object of effecting a close connexion between China and the South Seas. The greater part of the capital is to be supplied by Mr. Huang and the rest by Chinese merchants resident in the South Seas as well as by capitalists at home. The proposed bank will, it is reported, commence its business on July 5th of the present year.

The reason why Mr. Huang has undertaken this project is that, although Chinese capitalists of the South Seas have long wished to invest their capital in their fatherland, owing to the corruption of the internal administration they have feared for the maintenance of public peace, with the result that they have hitherto placed the whole of their capital with foreign banks; to a great disadvantage on their part, a fact which has, it is said, prompted him to take the lead in setting an example to rescue the country industrially.—*Eastern News Agency.*

FOREIGN DIAMONDS BOYCOTTED.

The Diamond Conference held by the ladies of Bombay, recently, passed a resolution boycotting foreign diamonds mainly on the ground that they almost entirely come from South Africa where Asiatics are treated as "the helots of the Empire."

wish to look to the Consortium for financial assistance in the establishment of their great public enterprises. If and when that time came that China did so look to the Consortium for help and friendliness, then that was the time that Great Britain and America, and the other national groups as well, should stand together and achieve success in the problems that they were going to face. The basis for such co-operation must necessarily be on the part of each national group towards its partners of the Consortium—an unyielding determination to have, each for the other tolerance, sympathy, understanding and abiding friendliness.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE VISIT OF ARCHBISHOP MANNIX.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

SIR: Before he landed, individuals styling themselves "Free-thinkers," "Atheists," "Loyalists," etc., did their best to ferment public opinion against this man and prevent his landing in Hongkong; now that he has left our shores I hope the matter has dropped. I cannot help thinking that the writers of not a few of these epistles intended more to wound the susceptibilities of the Catholic community rather than express the true feelings of the communities, sects etc., their *animus-desplumes* do not.

Catholics, as a body, do not meddle with the affairs of religions outside the pale of the Catholic Church. Only when it affects the principles of the Church do my co-religionists take a lively interest in politics. Seldom, if ever, is a Catholic newspaper found attacking his separated brethren. The disgraceful exposure of Archbishop Wakeford, for instance, has been passed over without comment. I shudder to think what would have happened had the Archbishop been a Catholic.

Sir Edward Carson did more to retard the Irish cause than any living man. He was looked on as a hero yet was a rebel, for he organised force and armed them to fight his political enemies. I remember that about 1913 or 1914, before thousands in Hyde Park, he delivered a speech on the Home Rule question at the conclusion of which he had to run to escape the enthusiasm of his listeners. He managed to hide in a private house in Park Lane until the crowd had dispersed, when he stole away quietly. Now he is hiding from Irish public life, knowing that the blood of many innocent lives is on his head.

There are two sides to every question, but I fear the majority of local residents fail to recognise this fact. What we think and do is not always the right thing, and we must train ourselves to realize that it is policy to give way to the other side at times.

Englishmen as a race are noted for their liberality and fair-mindedness, but they also have their faults like others. The Irishman, sees his cause through quite a different pair of spectacles from his English brother. He compares the state of his country to that of Serbia, Poland and the like, and feels his position under the English yoke. Will the reader imagine himself in an Irishman's position, and I guarantee he will recognize the practicability of my argument. How a Britisher would hate to be under the domination of a German, for instance!

The English have their Empire to think of; to give Ireland independence (and herein Great Britain admits her authority over Erin) would endanger that Empire.

There is a true saying about an Irishman and that is that you can lead him but cannot drive him; while an Englishman is representative of the Bull dog type—what he has he holds and holds tight—and hates like hell to give it up.

Summing up, therefore, it strikes the writer that when these characteristics clash one must moderate one's opinions and not be forever on the "attack."

If the English would only take a little more interest in the Irish question, study it from an Irish point of view, weigh their arguments carefully before making any comments, much would be accomplished towards the settlement of this thorny question. These same remarks refer to our Irish friends. Let them study what an immense problem confronts the Government, what the separation of Ireland would mean to England, which, coupled with the Catholic Church, is one of the biggest forces in the World to-day for all that stands for goodness and righteousness.

One point more, Mr. Editor. A correspondent last week gave out that he was justified in placing loyalty before his religion. I would like to meet the writer of that statement. What is religion, may I ask, if it is at any time to take second place in the heart of man?

Religion, according to Webster, is "The recognition of God as an object of worship, love and obedience, any system of faith and worship; piety; sanctity." If any Catholic, after reading this definition is willing to put God after King, the glories of Heaven after the things of the earth, love of Christ after love of his country, then all I can say is that he forsakes his Church and is not worthy of the name of a Catholic.

Ronder unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that belong to God.—We mortals owe our life to God; the King owes his life to God.—Yours, etc.,

FORTIS EST VERITAS.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1921.

[We have received further letters arising out of the visit to Hongkong of Archbishop Mannix of Melbourne. These, however, run at opening up the whole field of theological controversy, and we do not propose to devote any of our space to such a purpose. We need only mention that Mr. George H. Rainer of Muncie, concludes a letter by saying: "I think my letter of yesterday was in bad taste, and I wish to withdraw it. The question is of international interest, and I hope Mr. Hughes will accept my apology."—Ed.]

WARRIORS' DAY.

EARL HAIG'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF LOCAL EFFORT.

Mrs. and the Misses Woods have the following letter and an autographed photograph from Field-Marshal Earl Haig in acknowledgment of the contribution which they forwarded last March to the Warriors' Day Fund:—

48 Grosvenor Square, London, W.1.

20th May, 1921.

DEAR MADAM—I beg to acknowledge with much pleasure the cheque, value £554 3s. 3d., you have so very kindly forwarded as a donation to the Fund for the benefit of Ex-Service men of all ranks.

I have perused with much interest the cuttings you forward, and am greatly touched by the kind reference to myself which they contain.

If I may, I would like to congratulate both you and your daughters on the energy and perseverance with which you organised and carried out the dance, which you so kindly gave in aid of the Fund, and I am exceedingly glad to know that the evening was attended with the success so deserving of your generous efforts.

My grateful thanks are due to you and your daughters for the great help you have afforded me in my endeavours to ameliorate the hard lot which has befallen the Ex-Service man, and to all who assisted so willingly and wholeheartedly to make the occasion so eminently a success. I would also like to thank Sir Reginald Stubbs and Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick for the great benefit of their patronage, which, I am sure, was immensely appreciated by all concerned.

To my own, I would like to add the gratitude of those whose sufferings we have been able in great measure to alleviate, and of those whom we hope to assist in the future. I am sure that the people of Hongkong must derive a certain satisfaction from the knowledge that they have been able to pay a part of what they owe to those gallant men who suffered so grievously and bravely during the Great War. I can only express the hope that the example that has been set may be emulated by many others who are in sympathy with the cause which we all have so much at heart.—Yours very faithfully.

(Signed) HAIG OF BEMERSYDE, (Field-Marshal.)

NEW DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC FOR FUNDS.

The Appeal Committee of the New Diocesan Boys' School point out, that the institution is one of the oldest, boarding and day schools in the Far East, being founded in 1873, and it has done good work as an Orphanage and as a School.

There are now 90 boarders and 250 day boys in the school, of whom 12 are European, 107 Eurasian, and 236 Asiatic. Boys at present in the school come from Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Wuchow, Canton, Hoihow, Singapore, Bangkok, Kobe, Formosa, Macao, Haiphong, Saigon, Manila, from several smaller places in various Provinces of China, and from all parts of the Colony of Hongkong. The school thus has an exceptionally wide influence and is in a very important position as a "feeder" to the University of Hongkong.

The buildings are very old and not satisfactory according to Medical Report. There is one small size tennis court and a small playground, 20 yards by 35 yards; there is no football ground, covered playground or gymnasium. In 1889, when there were only 50 boarders and 51 day boys, the school had the same amount of land as at present and was not surrounded by other buildings; it also had the use of a football ground near what is now called West End Park.

The Government offer a new site of 17½ acres at Kowloon, and £205,000 for the present site of one acre. It is estimated that an Educational Building Grant of \$30,000 will be received. In addition to this the Committee require:—For buildings, \$105,000; for endowment, \$100,000.

HOUSE BOY IN TROUBLE.

FALLEN ON HARD TIMES.

A Chinese youth was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, with having snatched a gold ear pick from the hair of a girl in Wanchai, on Sunday. He admitted the offence, and asked for leniency. He said that he used to work as a houseboy for a European on the Peak. His master went home, and he went into service with a Portuguese family. He was dismissed two months ago, and had not succeeded in getting work since. "I had to pawn all my clothing to buy food," he said, "and now I have got nothing between me and starvation. I was compelled to steal." The Magistrate commented on the defendant's straightforward manner, and said he was inclined to believe the boy had had a "come down." Sentence of two months' hard labour was passed.

ALLEGED MISCONDUCT BY CONSTABLE.

AN UNUSUAL STORY.

At the Magistracy, before Mr. B. E. Lindell, yesterday afternoon, further evidence was heard in a case in which a Chinese constable, Kwong Sau Ng, was charged with misconduct in entering an eating house, No. 3, Kong Hong Terrace, and interfering with the inmates.

The charge was brought at the instance of the Captain Superintendent of Police. Mr. A. E. Hall defended, and Mr. Watson watched the case on behalf of the occupier of the premises, alleged to have been improperly entered.

The circumstances, as related by Acting Inspector T. Murphy, were that at about midnight on June 21st the defendant, who was patrolling in uniform, entered an eating house, in which a number of rickasha coolies were having refreshments, and demanded forty cents from the proprietor. Twenty cents were offered him but not accepted. Defendant thereupon opened a tin containing the takings of the business, and appropriated the contents. He then upset a table, at which were gathered the customers, and a bowl of hot congee fell on the diners. This stirred the temper of the customers, who seized defendant, with the assistance of the foks of the shop. Defendant endeavoured to draw his revolver, but was prevented doing so by one of the customers. On receipt of the report he (Inspector Murphy) visited the house where he found the accused in the custody of three men, one of whom was holding his holster. It was stated that the defendant had thrown some of the money taken from the tin into the back portion of the premises and on a search being made \$2 in ten cent pieces were recovered. When questioned, defendant said he had only ten cents on him, but a search of his pockets showed that he had \$1.10. He alleged that this amount had been surreptitiously put into his pocket. Defendant's statement, said the Inspector, was that while taking the number of No. 3, Kong Hong Terrace, on account of an irregularity noticed, the shopkeeper and his employee dragged him into the shop.

They hearing was again adjourned.

HOUSEBOY'S LAPSE.

CHARGE AT MAGISTRACY.

A houseboy employed by Mrs. S. M. Mayes, of No. 7, Babington Path, West Point, was yesterday charged before Mr. Orme, at the Magistracy, with the theft of provisions. Inspector Appleton said that as the result of numerous complaints received from Mrs. Mayes, a detective was detailed to keep watch on the defendant. About 9 p.m., on Sunday, the defendant was seen leaving the house, and as his pockets were bulging suspiciously, the detective searched him and found three eggs bearing the stamp of Tai Loi & Co., Mrs. Mayes's comrade. The defendant was taken to the house, and when his effects were searched, a packet of coffee done up ready to take away was discovered. Mrs. Mayes said that for the past two weeks she had constantly missed eggs, flour, bacon, etc. She suspected the defendant because every time he went out his pockets were bulging, so she informed the police and had him watched. The defendant said that he had run short of eggs on June 20th, and had borrowed three from the cook of No. 58, Bonham Road. On Sunday night he was on his way to return the eggs when the detective arrested him. The man from whom the defendant said he had borrowed eggs contradicted the defendant, and the Magistrate fined the defendant \$10, or in the alternative 14 days' rigorous imprisonment.

"STRAINING A POINT."

A KIDNAPPING CASE.

Before Mr. B. E. Lindell a Chinese man and woman were charged under the Women and Girls' Protection Ordinance with kidnapping. Inspector Murphy stated that the offence was alleged to have taken place at Canton.

The Magistrate: What is the good of laying a charge of having done it outside the Colony? It is no offence.

Inspector Murphy: They were found in the Colony, and are continuing the offence here.

The Magistrate: The Section says: "Taking or causing to be taken." I do not see how you can say that the "taking out" confines. Has that been held before? It is straining the doctrine of a continuing offence rather far. If you can quote me any previous case, I should be glad to hear it. Oh hand, I should say it is straining it too far.

In granting a week's remand on \$500 bail, the Magistrate asked the police to consider the point he had raised.

BOLSHEVIST PROPAGANDA AT SHANGHAI.

THREAT TO MURDER BRITISH ASSESSOR.

There was a startling development at the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on June 20th, when the men tried in connexion with the distribution of Bolshevist literature during the Olympic Games and the shooting affair which followed were brought up for sentence. A letter was produced which contained a threat to murder the Assessor and Magistrate unless the prisoners were released.

Addressing the principal defendant, who was charged with the attempted murder of the park keeper and a Boy Scout, as well as distributing the pamphlets, Mr. Blackburn, the British Assessor, reminded him that, at the last hearing he denied that he was associated with any Anarchist or Bolshevist party. "Do you know," proceeded the Assessor, "that the Anarchist party in Peking has written a letter to the court, threatening assassination if you are not allowed to go free? That sounds as if they take an interest in you."

The accused repeated his assertion that he knew nothing whatever about the party.

The following translation of the letter has been made:—

To the Magistrates and Assessors, Mixed Court, Shanghai.

Peking, June 10th, 1921.

"GENTLEMEN.—Wei Chi, Chih Ping and the four others are warm hearted patriots and their aim is to promote the happiness of the human race. Now they have been arrested for circulating handbills advocating liberty, equality, fraternity and enlightenment for the human race, an aim in which they should receive the sympathy of all sensible beings.

"You are generally respected for your uprightness and we request you, therefore, to release the men who have been arrested with all speed and restore to them their liberty, otherwise the members of this party will be driven by their rage to go to Shanghai, where we swear that with bombs and revolvers we will offer you up as the victims of our sacrifice.

"We are fighting for liberty and prefer to be fragments of broken jade rather than an unbroken earthenware tile. We have long valued our own lives as nought, and if driven to it we would not hesitate to blow everything to bits.

"Now, gentlemen, look clearly and see where your advantage lies.—Yours in anger,

(Sd.) "ANARCHIST PARTY," Peking."

Questioning another of the defendants, the Assessor reminded him that a letter had been secured which was written from Harbin, warning the defendant to be very careful how he went about, there, as detectives would be watching him.

The defendant admitted that he knew this man, who, he said, was trying to go to Russia, "because study is cheap there." He had intended going to Russia himself as soon as he could afford it.

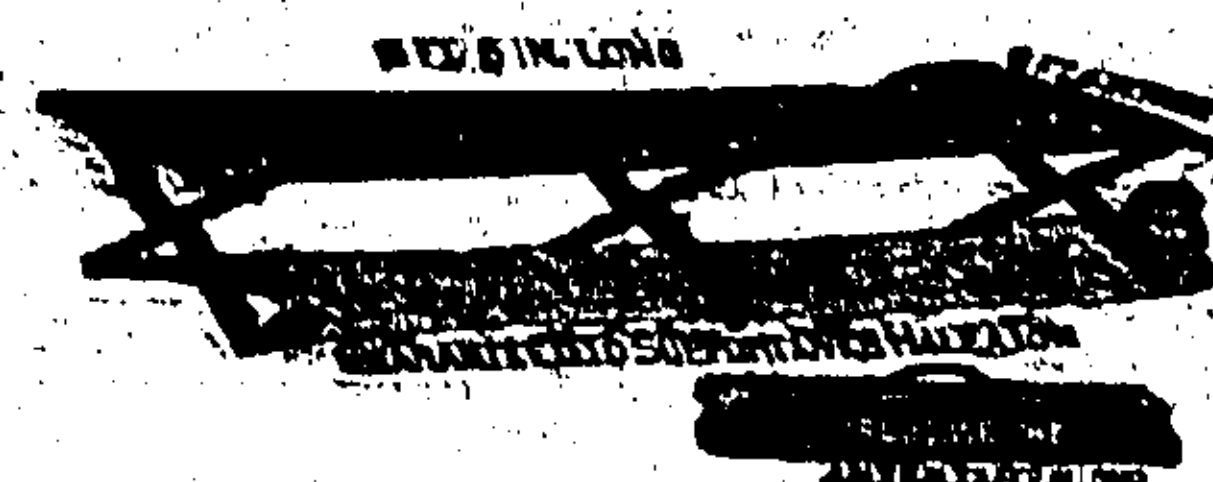
Further questioned, the defendant admitted that he was responsible for the pamphlets, which were printed for him by a friend in Hankow. He denied being acquainted with the "People's Voice Party," but the Assessor told him that another letter showed that he had applied for copies of the "People's Voice" which he had said he wanted to take with him to Russia.

The third man admitted that he was the artist responsible for certain cartoons published in a Socialist paper.

One of the defendants, whom the bench considered was an ignorant accomplice in the affair, was ordered to be expelled from the Settlement, three others were sentenced to six months' imprisonment and expulsion and the man charged with attempted murder was ordered 10 years' imprisonment and expulsion. The Magistrate marked his charge sheet, that this man should be brought before the Court after serving five years, for further orders.

Referring to the death in China of Captain Vint, "Mr. London," in the Daily Graphic, writes:—"Capt. 'Billy' Vint was known affectionately to Fleet Street as 'the old scout.' Vint was an extraordinary personality, and had an amazing career. In America he was described as 'the greatest stamper in the North,' and indeed, was one of the pioneers in the Klondyke. There he struck gold, but had the misfortune to be lost in a blizzard, and frost-bite deprived him of most of his toes, his nose, and several fingers. Early in 1914 Vint offered himself for enlistment, and goodness knows by what blandishments, considering his manifold disabilities, he contrived to get himself accepted. Very shortly afterwards he received his commission, and served through the war in the Royal Artillery with distinction. Upon one occasion he offered to go out and lance a German soldier in No-Man's land, and was only restrained by force from attempting this accomplishment. After demobilisation the wanderlust got him again, and 'the old scout' has gone West, as he always predicted he would, half the world away."

Once a man is convinced of his ideal, he finds some means of putting it into action, even though that means is cutting somebody else's throat.—Miss Cicely Hamilton.



Regardless of the weather or location you can spend a comfortable night if you use a Folding Camp Bed!

It enables you to sleep on the verandah, and gain the benefit of any breeze during the hot Summer months.

By adjusting a simple frame, a mosquito net can easily be fixed, so enabling you to enjoy the sleep which nature so justly demands.

Being portable and light, it can be quickly folded and placed away in a corner when not in use.

Why then slumber in discomfort? We can send you one at once.

They only cost \$18.50 complete with Mosquito Net and Fittings.

Thin Summer Blankets \$6.50 each.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

Phone 1741.

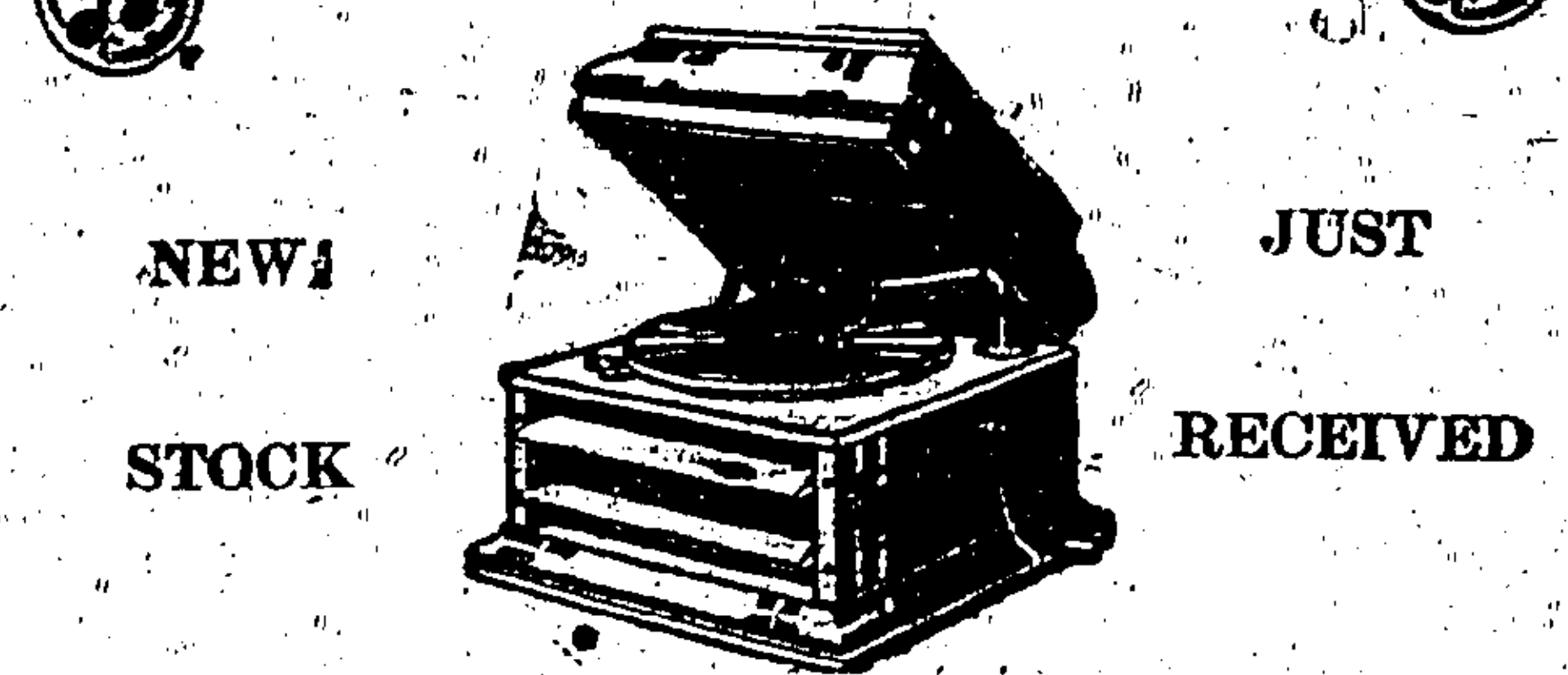
FAMOUS WHISKIES AT REDUCED PRICES.

	Per doz.	Per bot.
ROYAL GEORGE—EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR	\$40	\$3.50
DUNVILLES TWO CROWN—SPECIAL SCOTCH	40	3.50
WHITE HORSE CELLAR	44	3.75
NAPIER JOHNSTONE—SQUARE BOTTLE	44	3.75
PALL MALL—GUARANTEED 11 YEARS OLD	45	3.80

For Coast and Ships orders of not less than 1 dozen \$12 per case should be deducted from the above prices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS



NEW!

STOCK

JUST

RECEIVED

ANDERSON'S (THE COLUMBIA SHOP)

Powell

TELEPHONE 3148.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

WE ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SUMMER SUITINGS

IN WHITE SERGES' CASHMERES' and FLANNELS.

WE INVITE YOU TO INSPECT OUR CELEBRATED

"TAIPO CLOTH" FOR SUMMER WEAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on FRIDAY, the 1st July, 1921. Hongkong, June 27th, 1921. [111]

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.
GENERAL HOLIDAY.

THIS DEPARTMENT will be OPEN for payment of Liquor duties only from 9 a.m. to 12 noon on FRIDAY, the 1st July, 1921. Licensed Warehouses will be entirely closed on that day.

N. L. SMITH,

Superintendent, Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, June 27th, 1921. [1112]

WANTED.

BY Englishman, with small family, SMALL HOUSE or FLAT, furnished or unfurnished, any time between now and the end of October. \$50.00 paid to anyone giving such information as will lead to a house being procured.

Box No. 1113,

Care of Daily Press Office.
[1113]

FOR SALE

UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO "Made by F. Dornier. The property of Mrs. G. E. Marley. Can be seen by appointment at the University. Also an Axminster carpet 13' 6" x 10' 6". Offers invited.

Box 1114,

Care of Daily Press Office.
[1114]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "DILWARA" Arrived Hongkong on June 28th, 1921. From BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:— From MARSEILLES, S.S. "DONGOLA", From Persian Gulf, S.S. "S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DODD, at 10 a.m. on MONDAY and THURSDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, June 27th, 1921. [1115]

STRUTHERS & DIXON, (INC.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ARCTURUS" FROM BALTIMORE.

THE Steamship

"ARCTURUS"

having arrived from Baltimore via ports on June 27th, 1921, Consignees are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on June 30th, 1921, by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC., Agents for U.S. Shipping Board.

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION, Hongkong, June 27th, 1921. [1116]

P. & O. S. N. CO.

STEAMERS FOR

STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental American, and South African Ports.

THE Steamship "DILWARA," Captain Babu, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on Saturday, the 2nd July, 1921, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 8 p.m., the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, June 27th, 1921. [1109]

INTIMATIONS

G. R. NOTICE

THE owners of TRUCKS, TROLLEYS, CARS and VANS are hereby notified that their VEHICLE LICENCES are due for RENEWAL on July 1st, 1921.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, June 21st, 1921. [1093]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one Share No. 8143 in this Company standing in the names of RHEODERICK MCNEIL CAMPBELL and HENRY MORRIS of Shanghai, China, has been LOST, and it at the expiration of one month from the date hereof, the above Document will be null and void. Certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company, and therefor no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,

General Manager.
Hongkong, June 22nd, 1921. [1087]

G. R. SALE

SALE by tender of W. D. Vesvel "HERCULES"

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above-named vessel with Engines and Boilers and various spare stores.

Tender forms will be issued on application to the undersigned.

Tender forms to reach the Ordinance Office, not later than 12 noon, July 1st, 1921.

The vessel is now lying at R.A.S.C. Pier and can be viewed on production of form of tender to the Officer in charge Transport, R.A.S.C.

Particulars of the vessel are:—

Steam vessel.

Length ... 85 feet.

Beam ... 17 " 2 inches

Depth ... 10 " 3 "

Displacement Tonnage ... 170.

Horse Power ... 350.

Keels ... 10.

Working pressure per sq. in. 150 lbs.

Engines by Cor & Co. Falmouth.

Construction of vessel. Wood up to water line, iron plated above.

Approximate carrying capacity:—

25 Tons or 100 Passengers.

E. G. SPINKS, Captain, Ordinance Officer.

R.A.O.C. Depot, Queen's Road East [1046]

RA.O.C. Depot, Queen's Road East

From JAPAN.

THE Steamship

"FOOKSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 1st July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, June 25th, 1921. [1108]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motorship

"GLENNAVY"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd July, 1921, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 2nd July, 1921, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, June 26th, 1921. [1106]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for:—
Borneo CK, KK, LM, LN, LR, LU, LW, MA, ME, MF, 50, W

FOR SALE.—Well-built BUNGALOW situated at Broadwood Road. For full particulars apply to Box 1105, Daily Press Office.

WANTED.

FROM November, FURNISHED HOUSE on the Peak. Box 1105, Care of Daily Press Office. [1105]

FOR SALE.

5 SEATER MAXWELL CAR. Tyres, practically new; Engine just been overhauled, \$1,400 or best offer. Box 1091, Care of Daily Press Office. [1091]

WE HAVE

Great Varieties of used and unused.

POSTAGE STAMPS

Singles, Sets, Packets, Bags, and on approval Books.

FOR COLLECTIONS.

GRACA & CO.,

Dealers in Postage Stamps, Post Cards, Seeds, Toys, etc.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG

P.O. Box 620. [59]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND

GENERAL BROKER.

No. 24, D'Aguiar Street, Telephone No. 2332.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS:—

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS:—

VALUABLE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS:—

EXCELLENT

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. [71]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

JUST RECEIVED

GRUYERE CHEESE, \$1.30 per lb.

EDAM ... \$3.50 ... ball.

HADDOKS ... 0.70 ... lb.

KIPPERS ... 0.60 ... "

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD

STORAGE CO., LTD. [53]

ON SALE.

"DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE"

CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES, Etc.

for 1921

52nd ANNUAL EDITION

containing

1,600 PAGES! 14 MAPS!

SPECIAL NEW MAP OF HONGKONG AND THE NEW TERRITORIES.

PRICE ... \$12

Abridged Edition ... \$3

INTIMATION

IDEAL BEVERAGES

Watson's DRY GINGER ALE

Its dryness and aroma are features which give this drink the popularity it deserves.

Watson's PYERIS

Sparkling Mineral Table Water.

Healthful and refreshing.

Blends excellently with

Whisky.

Watson's STONE GINGER BEER

An ideal beverage for tennis and

bathing parties. Prepared by

a process of partial fermenta-

tion which gives it the

distinctive flavour which is

so pleasing to the palate.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

Telephone 436.

11

IN MEMORIAM.

To the dear memory of SUSAN TURNER, Sister of the Matilda Hospital, who passed away on June 19th, 1920, at Deh Sarg, en route to Kerman, Persia. "In glad thanksgiving for her life." [110]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 121, THE VICTORIA ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

What does this all amount to? Try to

disguise it as you will, the plain fact

is that it is a breakdown, an abandon-

ment of the Utopian ideal of a Com-

munist State. In the final result we

shall doubtless see Russia coming into

line with the more moderate tendencies

in other countries for industrial re-

organisation on a Capitalist basis as

being the system which affords the most

practical and on the whole the most

equitable way in which the business of

the world can be carried on.

We understand that the King Edward

Hotel, standing on an area of 7,500 sq. ft.,

has been sold for \$775,000.

Canton reports state that the Cantonese Army captured Wuchow at 9 o'clock on Sunday, and the army is now concentrating on Ho Yuan.

The public are reminded of the second night swimming, fete of the Victoria Recreation Club to-morrow night at 9 o'clock. An interesting programme has been arranged.—ADVT.

It is probable that a University of Commerce will be established in Shanghai by prominent Chinese merchants. The vernacular press stated that the Chinese Merchants' Bonds Exchange has given \$150,000 as initial expenses of the University.

A Chinese girl, aged 17, was severely injured on Sunday from a fall from a verandah on which she was hanging out clothes. The fall was only a distance of 10 or 12 feet but the girl fell head foremost and now lies in a critical condition at the Government Civil Hospital.

Lieut. G. C. Ross has been appointed to the "Hawkins," flagship of the China Station. Lieut. Ross, who has been lately at Keyham College, joined the Royal Navy during the war, and reached his present rank last January. He is additional to the complement of the flagship.

A man fell into the harbour from one of the Yau-mai ferries on Sunday. His cries for help, supported by the shrieks of passengers on the ferry, notified the crew, and the ferry was quickly manoeuvred towards him. The man sank, however, before he could be reached and the body has not yet been recovered.

The strike of carpenters and masons at Shanghai has been settled on an agreement that commencing on the first day of the first moon of next year, wages should be increased by payment on a silver basis instead of copper. For instance, 30 cents big money will be paid instead of 30 coppers.

Commander F. J. B. Gibson, O.B.E., who has taken over duty at the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty in succession to Commander H. C. R. Boucher, O.B.E., served, says a Home contemporary, at Hongkong Naval Base, 1913-18, and rendered very valuable services. He has been on survey duty for a long period in many waters.

Twenty-eight Chinese organizations, of Shanghai, representing merchants, labourers, streets' unions, teachers, students, and journalists of Shanghai have despatched three telegrams opposing the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the registration of schools in the Federated Malay States. These have been addressed to the British Government, Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to Great Britain, and H. M. Minister to China.

A reader at Macao sends us an account of the visit of the Russian Light Opera and Operette Company to the Portuguese Colony, written in terms of high appreciation of the four operas they staged at the Macao Theatre. The Company left behind them an excellent impression and their return to Macao on the 30th inst. for another four days is eagerly anticipated. On their second visit to Macao the Company will give "The King of Violinists," "The Dollar Princess" and "The Geisha."

A great many of the Japanese people in London, it is stated, are engaged in buying up Japanese antiques, which will in the end find their way back to Japan. For years past huge quantities of Japanese antiques have been purchased in Japan by well-to-do collectors and visitors. These have been brought to this and other countries until at last Japan finds that she is running short of bona-fide antiques. Now they are being bought back again and sold again in Japan at a greater price than that paid for them in London.

Serious illness do not shorten life, declared Sir James Cantlie, the surgeon, to a meeting of nurses at the Nurses' Exhibition, Horticultural Hall, S.W. He cited himself as an example, and added that he had more serious illnesses than any other man of his age. (Sir James is 70.) A few of his illnesses were: Typhoid fever, blood poisoning (in bed 18 months), operation to the left kidney, a septic wrist, appendicitis, malaria, enlarged spleen, fractured skull and upper jaw, neuralgia for eight years, broken twelfth rib, lost one eye.

Mr. G. N. Orme sentenced a Chinese to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks for demanding \$20 by menaces in Shanghai Street on June 24th. A *futi*, employed at a warehouse, went on board a junk to take delivery of cargo from Canton, and the defendant and another man intercepted him and demanded \$20, accompanying the demand with threats to do him bodily harm. The man pretended to comply with their demand and went away, ostensibly to get the money. He consulted his employer who notified the police and one of the men, the defendant, was caught.

Inspector Spear, of the Water Police, yesterday morning, charged the master of a fishing boat, before Mr. G. N. Orme, with having in his possession 36 detonators and 36 sticks of dynamite, for he had no permit. The Inspector said that when the police seized the detonators, the defendant threw a box into the sea. It was secured and found to contain dynamite. The detonators, said the Inspector, were fitted with 14-inch water-proof fuse, so that it was obvious that the dynamite was intended for taking fish. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$100 or two months' imprisonment.

Mrs. Haslewood, wife of Commander Haslewood, addressing members of the Women's Freedom League, said Chinese slave children were bought and resold in the British Colony of Hongkong at all ages. It has been stated that the children were not sold as slaves, but were adopted. The truth was that 90 per cent. of the children sold in Hongkong were sold as a commercial proposition. The meeting adopted a resolution urging the British Government to prohibit the custom of selling slaves in Hongkong, and to render liable for prosecution any persons engaged in such traffic.

Some excitement was caused by an incident which occurred on the Cheung-chau ferry launch on Friday afternoon. When the launch was about a mile and a half past Green Island, a steam grudge glass broke with a loud explosion and a Chinese fisherman and boy, who were among the passengers, evidently fearing that worse was to follow, jumped into the sea for greater safety. The launch was put back to pick them up and a couple of life-buoys were thrown overboard. The man clambered aboard with the aid of a rope but the youngster refused to follow, apparently considering the open sea with a life-buoy as a safer place than the launch. The coxswain, therefore, dived in and brought him out. On Sunday the coxswain rescued a man who had jumped overboard.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM HAS BEEN RECEIVED BY THE AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL, HONGKONG, FROM THE MANILA OBSERVATORY:—

7 p.m., June 25th.

Low-pressure area extending from the Luzon and the Balintang Channel. A real typhoon may develop later.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DEATH OF MR. A. P. SINNETT.

SOMETIME EDITOR OF "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

London, June 27th.
The death is announced of Mr. A. P. Sinnett, who was, for three years from 1885 to 1888, editor of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, and later on became editor of the *Pioneer* (of India). He was a prolific writer on occult subject.

TO MEET COMPETITION.

EFFORTS BY SCOTTISH MANUFACTURERS.

London, June 27th.
A further step to combat Continental competition in the price of steel bars has been taken by Scottish manufacturers, who are reducing prices by £3 a ton. Nevertheless, crown bars are quoted at £16, as compared with the Belgian offer of 915 delivered at British ports. A further Scottish reduction is fore-shadowed on the coal settlement.

Glasgow locomotive manufacturers are most gratified at carrying off the New Zealand Railways' contract for 45 engines, notwithstanding American and Continental competition.

EARLIER CABLES.

DERBY WINNER DEAD.
END OF THE HUMORIST.

London, June 27th.
Mr. Jack Joel's Humorist, this year's Derby winner, was found dead in his box. It is estimated that Mr. Joel has sustained a loss of £50,000. The view is held that death was due to a rupture of a small blood-vessel a few days ago.

FRENCH ARMY OF THE RHINE

RELEASE OF 1919 CLASS FOR HARVESTING.

Paris, June 21st (delayed).
After M. Barthou's statement reporting that there was a sufficient strength of the Rhine army to give France complete security, the Council of the Ministry decided upon discharging the 1919 class from June 25th, in order that the discharged soldiers may participate in the harvest.—Havas.

LORD CURZON'S VISIT TO PARIS.

FRENCH JOURNAL'S FAVOURABLE IMPRESSION.

Paris, June 21st (delayed).
Lord Curzon has left for London.
Le Temps confirms the success of Lord Curzon's visit, which, the journal says, left a lasting and excellent impression behind. *Le Temps* expresses a wish that the visit may mark the beginning of a great undertaking that would restore lasting peace in the Near East.—Havas.

OXFORD HONOURS M. CLEMENCEAU.

Paris, June 21st (delayed).
M. Clemenceau has left for Oxford to receive the degree of Doctor of Civil Law bestowed by the University.—Havas.

"MUSIC" AND THE SAVAGE BEAST.

A scientific experiment as to the effects of jazz or modern dance music upon animals was conducted at the New York Zoo, recently, and the caged beasts became so maddened that the concert was discontinued before half the programme had been rendered. Learned professors from Columbia University and the Museum of Natural History carefully studied the actions of the beasts under the influence of the blare of the cornet, the wail of the violin, and the boom of the bass drum. The lions, tigers, and leopards were enraged by any music, whether it was the latest jazz discord or the melodious strains of "Lead, Kindly Light," and the Polar bears and walrus were frightened. In the monkey house the band could hardly be heard above the din of the screaming, chattering, and raving of the denizens, and while most beasts seemed to disapprove, some of them are said to have executed steps which will be all the rage in New York restaurants next season. The monkeys provided exhibitions of "shimmying" which many humans would give much to be able to imitate, but the scientists declared that they were caused by anger or excitement, and not by any desire to interpret the music.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
NEW JAPANESE CONSUL-GENERAL IN HONGKONG.

London, June 27th.
Mr. Teiji Tamokami, Second Secretary of the Japanese Embassy, has left for Hongkong to take up his new appointment as Consul-General in Hongkong.

JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE AGAIN IN FRANCE.

Paris, June 21st (delayed).
The Japanese Crown Prince, coming from Belgium, arrived here, and was welcomed at the station by representatives of the French President and the Government, and also by a number of high officials.—Havas.

THE RUSSIAN LIGHT OPERA CO.

"THE COUNT OF LUXEMBURG."

The large audience at the Theatre Royal, last night, for "The Count of Luxembourg," showed that Hongkong thoroughly appreciates the novelty of the performances of the Russian Light Opera Company. The members of the Company pull together admirably and they act with such zest and energy that, although one may not understand a word sung or spoken, it is quite easy to follow the story. The leading players are singers of no mean order and, after all, one may as well listen to good singing in Russian as in Italian, or any other unfamiliar tongue. At least, that seems to be the opinion of the theatre-goers of Hongkong judging by the support the Company is receiving.

There are some handsome frocks to be seen; also some truly barbaric ones: of the scenery the less said the better. Mr. Wells says that Russia is denuded of everything to an inconceivable degree, but if Russia has not got any theatrical props, one would have thought the Company might have borrowed some in Hongkong.

Mr. A. Olschansky, the "orchestral leader," (his programme given away!) deserves a word of mention. He can play the piano; there is no doubt about that. But he is a great deal more. He can contribute his share to the orchestral output with his left hand; with his right he can turn over his music, conduct the orchestra, snap his fingers at the people on the stage when they don't behave (in a musical sense) direct their efforts generally and, in a word, create the impression that he is the Russian Light Opera Company. All good conductors, do this. We shall see Mr. O. (composers must not be too severely tested at midnight so we abbreviate)—we shall see Mr. O. at Brighton Pavilion yet.

GERMAN DUMPING.

HUGE STATE SUBSIDIES.

The Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Hoover, told Congress last month that from \$5,000,000,000 to \$6,000,000,000 marks of Germany's wealth are being used to "subsidise her industry," and that as a result the Germans are under-bidding all other manufacturers in the world markets. Mr. Hoover's investigations disclosed that the German Government is bearing a large part of the cost of transportation of goods, and the municipalities are paying the deficiencies of industries, and he predicted general disaster and complete destruction of currency value if this policy were continued indefinitely. Meanwhile, however, Mr. Hoover warned Congress that the Germans are able to offer their goods at lower prices than the cost of production, and that the optical glass business in America as a result is already destroyed. The Secretary urged that while this condition existed Congress should adopt an amendment to the emergency tariff law which would permit imported goods to be charged duty according to their value in the United States and not their value in the country of their origin.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

TO BE ABOLISHED IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

It is stated that both the Cabinet and the Labour caucus have agreed to the abolition of capital punishment in New South Wales.
The abolition of the death penalty for capital crimes has been on the Labour platform for many years. No amendment of the Crimes Act in this direction, however, has yet been attempted. It is now stated that this will be one of the measures on the Government's platform for next session of Parliament.

During the past ten years the death sentence has been carried out very rarely in this State. Since the present Government assumed office it has not once been put into effect. On several occasions, however, the death sentence has been commuted to one of permanent incarceration for life.—"never to be released."—Sydney Herald.

SCOTTISH LETTER.

THE GLASGOW SINN FEIN OUTRAGE.

A STORM OF INDIGNATION.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, May 11th.
The Sinn Fein outrage which was perpetrated in Cathedral Square, Glasgow, created a tremendous sensation, and provoked a storm of indignation. A police motor van on its way to Duke Street prison with an Irish suspect was attacked in Cathedral Square by three gangs of Sinn Feiners. A police inspector was shot dead and a detective sergeant was wounded.

In many respects the dastardly crime resembled the Fenian attack on a police van in Manchester in 1887, for which the "Manchester Martyrs" were afterwards hanged. The Glasgow outrage was carried out on the same lines. It was carefully planned, and some of the master minds in the Irish Rebellion were certainly in connection with it. One thing is satisfactory to know, that the spirit as well as the machinery of the plot were not in any sense Scottish; the details as well as the inspiration came from the other side of the Irish Channel.

Not for the first time in these troubled days Glasgow is made to appear a centre of criminal disloyalty. But it must be said that all the persons arrested in connection with the outrage are of Irish blood or sympathies. Undoubtedly disaffection is rife in the streets and closes of Glasgow, and disorder is constantly preached in its squares and public parks. On the whole, however, the city is not a tainted one. The May Day demonstrations, for instance, were a ludicrous fiasco, this too at a time when the militant rednecks might be reinforced by the unemployed. And last week's ambush and cold-blooded murder has provoked such a strong protest that the sedition mongers are warned to keep pretty quiet, at least in the immediate future.

THE LATE JAMES M'LEISH, TIENTSIN.

The death is announced of a noteworthy Dundee personality, Mr. James M'Leish, son of the late Master Mariner James M'Leish, who belonged to a family possessing a remarkable record of adventure (says the *Dundee Advertiser*). One of Mr. M'Leish's ancestors had a price put on his head for helping the Pretender to escape after the Rebellion of the Fifteen. Many years elapsed before he was allowed to return to this country, and then only under the disguising name of Jack. Another ancestor took part in Rodney's famous battle in the West Indies, where he had the fortune to intercept a piece of chain shot which otherwise would have struck Prince William (afterwards William IV.) who was serving at the same gun, an incident which gave the Royal Family a lasting interest in the old sailor.

Mr. M'Leish was born in Dundee in 1851, and was educated at the Navigation School established by the *Edinburgh Free Press*. He graduated B.A. at London University in 1877, taking honours in English. He was for some years an assistant master in Dulwich College, London, where he took a leading part in the school "rigger" and in swimming. The fine swimming bath, which the College now possesses was in great part due to his zeal as Hon. Secretary in collecting a fund of £2,500.

In 1886, Mr. M'Leish joined the staff of the Imperial Naval College in Tientsin, one of Lie Heng Chang's experiments in Western education. The Boxer rebellion put a quietus on this institution, and Mr. M'Leish then became the proprietor and editor of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*. In 1903 he was appointed Secretary to the British Municipal Council, and thus Civil Administrator of the British settlements. He took a leading part in everything that concerned the moral and material welfare of the British community, and in 1914 he retired on a pension.

WAR MEMORIAL TO SCOTTISH RUGBY MEN.

The Committee of the Scottish Football Union feel that they are now in a position to go on with the proposed memorial to the Rugby players of Scotland who fell in the war. Scotland, as we know, lost more players than any other country in the world's internationalists, and it is believed that Scotland lost many more proportionately in ordinary club players. They are not therefore to be content with a bronze plate bearing the names of the internationalists, the club players will also be fittingly commemorated. And it has been resolved that the memorial arch to be erected at the Forry Road entrance to the International ground in Edinburgh shall bear upon its decorative reading "For the volume of remembrance and his reminiscences of eminent players with whom he has played will certainly not lack vigour or piquancy."

FIFTY YEARS AT ST. ANDREWS.

The output of golfing literature from St. Andrews has not in recent years been altogether commensurate with the old city's importance in the economy of the game. We are promised, however, this summer, a volume associated with one of its best-known citizens that should do something to add to the gaiety of club smoking rooms. Scorning the pretence that he is a writer, Andrew Kirkaldy is nevertheless the author of "Fifty Years at St. Andrews." Andrew's recollections, as recorded and edited by Mr. Clyde Esler, should make lively as well as instructive reading. For Andrew is strong in anecdote, and his reminiscences of eminent golfers with whom he has played will certainly not lack vigour or piquancy.

LORD SHAW'S RECOLLECTIONS.

"Letters to Isabel" is the title chosen by Lord Shaw of Dunfermline (it is a long, long time since we used to call him "Tommy Shaw") for the volume of reminiscences which he is publishing. Isabel is Lord Shaw's youngest daughter, whose husband, Captain Vaughan Thomson, was killed in action in 1916, and the title indicates the literary method of presentation.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

The "Father" of the Church of Scotland, and the oldest missionary in Scotland, and probably in Great Britain the Rev. John Anderson, who resides at Dorston, near Edinburgh, has this week celebrated his hundredth birthday in circumstances of remarkable mental and physical fitness. He has been in retirement for thirty years, but prior to that he had a strenuous life in the mission field, followed by important work in home charges. He still takes a keen interest in the work of the Church, and especially of the mission fields, and his vivid recollections of the difficulties of missionary enterprise in Calcutta when he went there shortly after the Disruption.

A native of Muchart, in the Ochil district of Perthshire, Mr. Anderson was educated at Edinburgh University, where he had a brilliant career. He was a missionary in India for ten years, and on his return to Scotland in 1888 he became minister of the West Church, Dalkeith, and afterwards of Culter, Lanarkshire.

In the opinion of Mr. J. M. Dykes, President of the Scottish Football Union, there is no reason why we should be in the dumps over the results of the Rugby Internationals; Scotland was not just so strong as in former years, but there is every prospect that this will be remedied before next season. There are, however, two or three points in the game, particularly affecting the forwards, which he thinks might be improved. One is in the matter of touch play. Slackness there lost a try against France, and also one against Ireland. Another is that the forwards did not seem to know how to follow up; they should spread out more, so that the opposing full back has not a wide line, but a narrow one in which to get in his kick. There again too often stacks and who were not. There was far too much winging, and far too much off-side play. The back had been remarkably good in defence; there had been little to grumble at in the tackling; but they had been a little weak in attack.

CHARTERS WERE GRANTED TO THE following lodges at a quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasonry, the Earl of Eglington and Winston, Grand Master, Mason, presiding: Black Mountain, Abbotsford, India, Chandernagore, Chinsurah, India; and Star of India, Calcutta, India.

PROTEST OF MILLIONAIRE LAIRD.

Sir John Ellerman, the shipowner, who has been protesting to the Finance Committee of the Aberdeen County Council against the "excessive rates" on landed property, is one of the wealthiest lairds in Scotland—he is a millionaire several times over. That is probably why Mr. Irvine, of Drum, the Convener of the County, "only wished he had the means of Sir John to pay the rates."

COAL STRIKE COMPENSATIONS.

The unwonted clearness of the atmosphere, due to the largely reduced consumption of coal, has been the subject of universal remark, more especially in our industrial districts. In Glasgow the effects of the slackened activity of chimney stacks and domestic "lums" has been reinforced by the clarifying though chilling influence of the Polar currents that are a feature of a backward spring. Vistas of unworldly length have been opened up along our main thoroughfares, citizens ignorant of the environs of their own city have been startled by mirage-like glimpses at the end of green woods and unfamiliar hills. Great West-End roads, on a recent afternoon, had the brilliancy and the sparkling handsomeness of the Bois de Boulogne in May. In Edinburgh—"Auld Reekie," as it is familiarly called—the enforced economy in coal has revealed new beauties in our grey streets and hilly surroundings, and given us a cleaner atmosphere than we have ever known, even on a Sunday. Many people say they are experiencing a curious lightness and physical buoyancy, as if they were living in the country, and are asking themselves if this is only fancy, or if it can be due to a more liberal allowance of light rays and a reduction of their customary consumption of noxious acids and powdered soot. Blue sky is reported to have been seen from Market Street, Manchester; a smokeless heaven has given unsuspected values to the ebon frontage of Leeds Town Hall, and made the Black Prince seem more grimly black than ever; and there has been a visible lightening even in the smoke-clouds of the Five Towns. The effect of this must have been noted even in the rural districts of the Midlands, where in ordinary times a certain thickness of the air, particularly in full, windless weather, and in the mornings of late autumn and early winter, bespeaks the distribution of the smoke clouds from the industrial areas, some of which are not far enough apart to allow of a complete clearance of the atmosphere. If our experiences and expressions result in an increased determination to banish permanently the destructive nuisance of coal smoke, the coal strike will not have been without its compensations.

MISCELLANEA.

On the walls of a washhouse which is doing duty as one of the soup kitchens in Lanarkshire, there is chalked up the words: "Luncheon and Tea Rooms." A big tourist agency states that Scapa Flow will be visited this summer by great numbers of Americans. Applications are being received daily from Americans who wish their "personally conducted tour" through Scotland to include a visit to the naval base where the German Fleet met its end.

It is understood that the Archbishop of Canterbury will attend the forthcoming meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and deliver an address on Reunion.

A FEW WORDS OF THE WISE.

"A speculation is an operation based on faith. A gamble is based on chance." "Speculation begins and gambling ceases when foresight enters."

"Speculation is a necessary part of all progressive business."

"The speculators of the cotton trade, when intelligent, may be called its under-writers."

"Through the intervention of the speculative underwriter the risks of production and manufacture have become so widely distributed to-day that the cotton trade of the world is in a position of stability hitherto unknown."

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

GREAT JOURNAL'S CENTENARY.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

The following telegram was received by Mr. C. P. Scott, editor of the *Manchester Guardian* on the occasion of the paper's centenary last month:—"I am commanded to convey to you the congratulations of the King upon to-morrow's celebration both of the centenary of the *Manchester Guardian* and of the completion of your fifty years' association with the paper, which, under your courageous and high-minded guidance, has secured for itself a position of such eminence and esteem in the world of journalism."—STAMFORDHAM.

The Prime Minister sent the following message:—"Pray accept my warmest felicitations. The centenary of the *Manchester Guardian* and your own jubilee as its editor represent a period of unexampled progress in British journalism. Your personal record is an honour to your great profession. You have maintained its noblest traditions of accuracy and fairness, and you have given it a position of such eminence and esteem in the world of journalism. I am proud to be associated with you on this great day."—D. LEVOR GEORGE.

(BY T. P. O'CONNOR, M.P.)

This evening at Manchester there will be celebrated the centenary of the *Manchester Guardian*. As the life of a newspaper goes, a centenary marks a great age. It is, in addition, the centenary of the paper at its best and strongest, it is a vitality to be envied by all other newspapers. It is significant of the character of the *Manchester Guardian* that the gathering consists of men of politics, some of them in agreement with those of the paper, but the most important as different in political outlook as the poles from each other. The chair will be taken by so powerful a political figure in the Conservative party as the Earl of Derby; Lord Robert Cecil, Conservative son of a Conservative Prime Minister, will be among the speakers; and a Liberal member of the Cabinet (Sir Gordon Hewart), against which the *Manchester Guardian* has waged war for months, will also be among those to join in its praises.

As a tribute from quarters so different testifies to certain palpable qualities in the journal and in those who conduct it. The first of these is strict integrity. At many periods of its career the paper has expressed opinions out of accord with the majority of the people of the country, notably in times of war, such as in the days of the struggle with the Boer Republics. The *Manchester Guardian* has gone steadily on its way, and disapproval with admiration of political integrity. The second quality in the journal which accounts for this tribute is a certain impartiality and an undeniable trustworthiness. Editorial articles written with point—sometimes with vehemence, sometimes with what appeared partisanship to political opponents—were accompanied in every other part of the paper by accounts of events which were strictly impartial. Similarly, correspondents sent to different parts of the world—to Petrograd, to Smyrna, to Dublin, to South Wales—have always the same instructions—that is, to describe the facts, and always the facts, and little but the facts. If, therefore, the editorial article be not in accord with the facts described in the news columns, so much the worse for the editorial comment. Each section of the paper is the object of equal care. A large portion of the held that the paper enjoys over the business men of so great a commercial city as Manchester is due to the fact that every great trade movement is daily watched and recorded. The stout conservative cotton broker may sigh or swear over the political columns of the *Manchester Guardian*, but he has to go to its City Article to learn all the world movements in the business by which he makes his living.

On one subject only do you find a trace of the Puritanism of its early founders. Columns can be read on all such sports as cricket, football, or tennis; in a recent number one of the best obituary notices appeared of Arthur Mold, the famous Lancashire bowler, and even in the serious and largely political columns of the editorial page the inner problems and the personalities of the great outdoor games find serious or playful discussion. But the racecourse is still taboo. The tipster is unknown, results of great races have, of course, to be recorded, but the record is brief, and almost shame-faced.

THE DRIVING PERSONALITY.

The paper to a large extent is the reflex of the personalities by which it has been controlled. The first of its chief proprietors I knew was Mr. J. E. Taylor. He was a typical mid-Victorian Lancashire man; modest, self-obsessed, living in the seclusion of a great house in the West-end of London, and books and friends and unknown, even by name, to the millions of his countrymen. The real creator and spirit, however, for half of its existence is the present editor Mr. C. P. Scott, whose full jubilee to fifty years' service is celebrated simultaneously with the longer anniversary of the paper. Surrounded though he is by an admirable staff, constantly recruited from the promising young men of the universities, he is the soul and spirit of his great paper. Friends of London and books and friends and unknown, even by name, to the millions of his countrymen. The real creator and spirit, however, for half of its existence is the present editor Mr. C. P. 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BOYS' GAMES FOR GIRLS.

MISTRESS' DENIAL OF BAD EFFECTS.

The question as to whether the sports and games carried on in girls' schools are too strenuous for women and result in over-straining harmful to the race, which was discussed at a conference held on May 11th, at 25, Park-crescent, has aroused considerable difference of opinion. There was no adequate representation of well-known headmistresses at the conference, which was the result of statements made by Miss Cowdrey, headmistress of Crouch End High School for Girls, at a dinner at the Holborn Restaurant.

Headmistresses of girls' schools who have had no experience of harmful effects resulting from games or exercises carried out under careful supervision are inclined to regard some of the women who expressed forcible opinions on the effect on the race as cranks riding an out-of-date hobby. In most girls' schools very close touch is kept with the "old girls," and the intimate links which bind pupils and their headmistresses together would, it is argued, make it apparent if there were any real ground for some of the sweeping statements made.

Miss F. G. Gray, High Mistress of St. Paul's Girls' School, Hammersmith, said: "All this was said 20 or 30 years ago, and it was then shown there was nothing in it. One or two cases of girls' physical disabilities are brought up again and again. No real proof is offered that these were the result of games or drill. I am certain that games are not overdone in properly conducted girls' schools. All schools of any standing have a medical officer, who sees the girls from time to time, and is very careful that there is no overstraining and that girls shall only take part in games and exercises which will improve their health. All trained gymnastic mistresses are constantly on the alert to see that no girl shall overdo games or exercises. As to the effect on the race, I have seen nothing but good come from proper physical training. My old girls who have married bring in their beautiful little families to see me—an old pupil came with a charming little group of five the other day. The statements which were made at the conference are only revivals of long-exposed fallacies."

Miss Fear, who is, in the temporary absence of Miss Steele, acting-headmistress of Grey Coat Hospital School, Westminster—one of London's oldest foundations, with a roll of nearly 500 girls—said: "The views expressed appeared to me to be very one-sided. Of course, every headmistress knows that games and physical exercises can be overdone. Like anything else, but there is no reason why they should. In all schools of repute they are properly organized and carefully supervised, and where this is done one never hears of ill results. To speak of the effects on the race is to talk nonsense. We use Swedish drill entirely and have it very carefully graded. As to games, we do not encourage the view that is prevalent in boys' schools that the game is the thing and the player must be sacrificed to the side. This is not possible in a girls' school, and girls are not allowed to take part in strenuous games unless they are in perfect health. The games we prefer are tennis, cricket, and netball. Hockey, which involves continual stooping on the right side, should be interchanged with netball, which is a good winter game."

HEALTH SECRETS.

MEDICAL FANCIES.

[BY DR. LEONARD KEENE HIRSHBERG, OF JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.]
An untrue assertion repeated often enough by elderly people is "commonly accepted by most men without test or examination as true." Show me the average medical methods of most home doctors and I will show you a pot-pourri of false beliefs and physiological impossibilities.

It is well-nigh impossible to uproot these delusions and fixed fallacies from the educated mind, much less the illiterate. School, teachers, and pedagogues of higher institutions as well, are obstinately certain of a number of absurd, untrue things. Here are a few of them:

There is an erroneous, widespread notion that an expectant mother is apt to stamp upon her offspring the fears, sights, experiences, frights, cravings, longings, and shocks which come to the mother.

Scientific investigators in their researches and routine tests of most statements, claims, and popular impressions disproved this nonsense about "maternal impressions" over fifty years ago and thousands of times since, but proved facts seldom, overtaken unanimously repeated lies, so the old notion is more firmly entrenched to-day than ever before.

PRE-NATAL INFLUENCES.

The way experimenters test and explain away this credo is simple. Thousands of expectant mothers are made to record all their frights, fears, shocks, sights, cravings, and longings, and the thousands of children born are studied and observed ever afterwards.

The upshot of this was to prove that almost every woman longs for crabs or strawberries or something, or sees mice, runaway horses, or suffers some fright or shock.

On the other hand, only one-tenth of 1 per cent. of children are born with "wine marks," "strawberry marks," "mouse moles," and the other birth marks, club-feet, and deformities.

Moreover, such things, which even educated individuals foolishly trace back to the expectant period, are found to be due to mechanical and anatomical changes. Indeed, biologists can produce them artificially in animals by irritations or scratching the developing embryo.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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Agent,
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Tel. No. 140.**WHAT THE U.S.A. ADMINISTRATION MEANS.**

(Special to the "Hongkong Daily Press.")

[BY FRANK H. SIMONDS.]

WASHINGTON, May 9th.

To judge from such meagre comment upon the President's message as has reached us from Europe as yet, there seems still to remain a measure of doubt as to the direction and character of the foreign policy of the new Administration. Perhaps incorrectly, we seem to detect an impression that, despite all the definite statements made by Mr. Harding, the United States will, in the end, by mere force of events, drift back to something of the Wilsonian policy, so far as Europe is concerned.

Such an impression, it would appear, must be strengthened by the utterances of many of our newspapers, and particularly of some of the stronger journals published in New York City and a few other eastern centres. Yet it is essential, once again, to warn foreign observers against any interpretation of American policies through these mediums. Many of these are Democratic in party politics and, to take two examples, the *World* and *Times* of New York, thoroughly committed to President Wilson's conceptions.

Therefore, in the present case they are not representative of American opinion. The new Administration, which does not draw its chief strength or inspiration from the Atlantic seaboard but from the Middle and Far West, aims primarily at certain very concrete and wholly material ends, so far as Europe is concerned. Its main idea, therefore, is to separate from the mass of things contained in the Treaty of Versailles substantially everything which does not concern the United States directly.

It has declared for a restoration of peace under the Treaty of Versailles, but what it means by that is to apply a blue pencil to every clause which deals with territorial and other related problems in Europe. So far as any such question is concerned President Harding means to disassociate the United States from anything more than a mere formal taking note. At the time of the Algeiras Conference, you will remember, our representatives signed the document establishing the international status of Morocco, but expressly indicated that the United States would have nothing whatever to do with the enforcement of the terms. Some such course as this will be followed, so far as territorial questions are concerned, in disposing of the Treaty of Versailles, with the express exception of the German and other colonial territories transferred to the Allied and Associated Nations.

The effort of the Secretary of State will be to arrive at some sort of adjustment by which there can be a complete separation of the League of Nations and European territorial circumstances from the Treaty of Versailles, or from that form of the Treaty which we assign. With neither phase has the present Administration any concern, nor is it likely to take any interest in them.

By contrast, it feels that an adjustment of the economic situation of the world is a matter of intense concern to the United States. It feels that before there can be any real settlement of the reparations matter American opinion will have to be asked and American advice taken, since it is transparent that American financial resources will be involved, just as even now the vast loans made by this country to European States are intimately associated with reparations problems.

Mr. Hughes is going to undertake to establish a basis on which the United States will be able to share in the solution of world economic questions. But he is trying, first of all, to separate from the problem of the League of Nations, the territorial settlements in Europe, and such other details as are locked up with these. In doing this he has at the outset served notice upon Germany that the United States holds her responsible for the war and for just reparations for destruction done by German troops.

But his next has been to indicate to the European nations which were our associates in the war and at Paris that before the United States can take a hand in economic matters certain things, which seem to Americans matters of right, must be placed on a satisfactory basis. I am aware that these things seem trivial on your side of the water, but they do not have the same appearance here, and they constitute at present impassable barriers to any useful forward step.

I do not think I misrepresent the spirit of the new Administration when I say that it is a profoundly disillusioned and frankly cynical. It is only possible to appeal to it at all in European matters, because, despite its mood, it does recognize that European anarchy, unsettlement and disorder mean for it specific pocket hardships. It perceives that unsettlement due to the failure to adjust the reparations dispute has its immediate repercussion in

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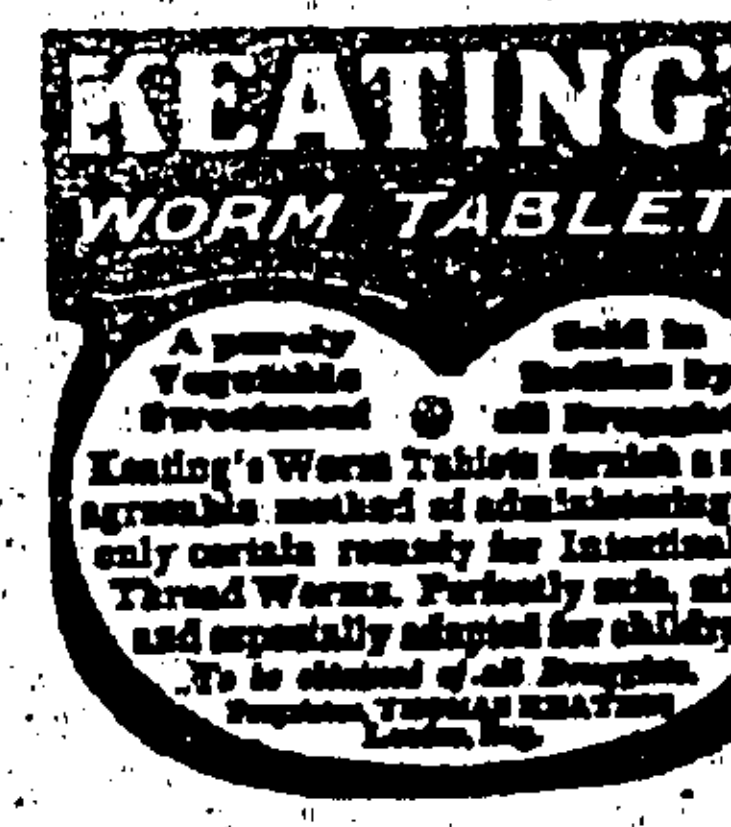
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the cotton areas of the south and the copper regions of the west. Reconstruction in Europe as a business issue in the United States commands attention and interest, but the moment there is any shift of the basis of discussion from the economic to the moral, the reaction is instantaneous and complete. In fact, the whole discussion has to be begun again and with greater difficulty.

It is, at present, perfectly idle to send distinguished Frenchmen or Englishmen to this country to revive sentimental circumstances, which belong to the war period. Viviani, has proved this. Even better proof is supplied by the fact that the new Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, who in his political career has been more often a moralist than a materialist, has recognized that the European matter can only be approached on its material side.

When the political and the moral issues have been excluded, when what the Administration regards as essential American rights have been conceded, it is the purpose of the new Administration to seek some sort of international conference to deal with the economic problems of the world. It would prefer to have such a discussion take place in Washington, but it perceives that it may have to be held in Europe, and it contemplates sending Elihu Root to represent it in such a debate. But it does not mean to have other than economic questions discussed, so far as it is concerned, and it totally repudiates the notion that the United States has other than economic interests.

The American newspapers, which continue to champion the Wilsonian League of Nations conceptions are about as representative of American public opinion at the moment as the French journals, which still support the Napoleonic cause, or those British subjects who still retain loyalty to the House of Stuart. The country is willing and anxious to do business with Europe again, it perceives that in order to do business it will have to make certain advances and further extensions of credit. But it is thinking in terms of customers, not of allies; it may be persuaded to invest, but each suggestion of political, as contrasted with financial, commitments shakes its confidence and lessens its willingness to embark.

As far as moral obligations are concerned, it recognizes exactly one, namely the duty to adhere to the principle, everywhere accepted, that Germany must pay and America must do nothing to encourage German resistance. So far everyone agrees that the United States should be loyal to her comrades of the war, but right there the American view of American obligations ceases. All that lies beyond is a question of business.

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BANGKOK via SWATOW	"FOOSHING"	Sun., 3rd July,	10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"PAKSANG"	Tues., 5th July,	8 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE:—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "FOOKSANG" will be despatched on or about Tuesday, 28th June, at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.**OUTWARDS.**

Vessel	Dep. Hongkong
M.V. "GLENLUCE"	... 2nd July.
S.S. "GLENSHANE"	... 10th July.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENGYLE"	5th July	GENOA, LONDON & HULL
M.V. "GLENLUCE"	15th July	LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
M.V. "GLENAVY"	25th July	GENOA, LONDON & HAMBURG

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.**The Glen Line Ltd., AGENTS**

Tel. No. 21 sub 5 or 22, and 2694.

Cable Address

Kawakaze, Kobe.

Bentley's A.B.C. 5th Ed.

and Scott's Codes.

Telephone: Sansewley

2844, 2893.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... **¥20,000,000**

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MASA ABE

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

No. 8, Bunko, Kobe.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

June 26th.
Gemmer Maru, Japanese str., 1,041 tons, Capt. Matsumoto, from Kobe, with a general cargo. Kai Yee.
Jade, French str., 531 tons, Capt. J. Nicolai, from Pakhoi, with a general cargo. Kai Yee.
Kyonghwa, Chinese str., 313 tons, Capt. Kwok Shan, from Hoihow, with a general cargo. Eastern Nav. Co.
Shuncheong, Chinese str., 255 tons, Capt. Leung Sam Kong, from K. C. Wan and Macao, with a general cargo. Wan Yee.

June 27th.
Arctura, American str., 3,816 tons, Capt. S. Matthews, from Shanghai, with a general cargo and kerosene oil. Struthers and Dixon.
Kastera, British str., 2,272 tons, Capt. J. C. Gibbons, from Moji, with a general cargo. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.

Hansa, French str., 530 tons, Capt. F. general cargo. Lapique.
Hong Hwa, British str., 1,924 tons, Capt. A. Mackenzie, from Singapore, with a general cargo. Seng Soon Hong.
Hueh Hwa, Chinese str., 2,769 tons, Capt. D. E. Weidemann, from Chingwan-tai, with coal. Dodwell & Co.
Korea Maru, Japanese str., 6,000 tons, from Nagasaki, with a general cargo. T. K. K.

Lushan Maru, Japanese str., 1,506 tons, Capt. T. Yasukawa, from Canton, with a general cargo. N. Y. K.
Shinko Maru, Japanese str., 1,145 tons, Capt. K. Matsuda, from Keelung, with coal. M. B. K.
Szechuan, British str., 1,594 tons, Capt. Wm. Benson, from Canton, with a general cargo. B. & S.
Yuen Sang, British str., 1,129 tons, Capt. J. McAnish, from Manila, with a general cargo. J. M. & Co.

CLEARANCES.

June 27th.
Chunshing, for Swatow.
Dehuara, for Shanghai.
Georgia, for Whampoa.
Glymont, for Singapore.
Haiman, for Hoihow.
Himalaya Maru, for Shanghai.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Kaichow, for Swatow.
Kobe Maru, for Singapore.
Lokung, for Hoihow.
Lushan Maru, for Canton.
Nagasaki, for Canton.
Palenbang, for Balik Papan.
Shuncheong, for K. C. Wan.
Tungshing, for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *Neckling*, from Hongkong, on June 21st, Mr. E. E. Jaccard, Mr. W. W. Arbuthnot, Mrs. N. Ellis, Mr. O. E. von Stolz, Mrs. A. Weiss, Miss A. Weiss, Master R. Weiss, Miss Linda Weiss, Mr. W. J. Weiss, Master H. Weiss, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Sutton, Miss Berry, Miss Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Assmusen, Mr. P. Jamieson, Mr. R. G. Matrone, Mr. P. Rosen.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Shanghai on June 25th, at 1 p.m., left there the same day at 11 p.m., and was there the same day at 11 p.m., arrived at Nagasaki on June 27th, at 8 a.m., was to leave there at 5 p.m. the same day, and is due at Kobe on June 28th, at 5 p.m.
 The Pacific Mail s.s. *Golden State* sailed from Shanghai June 24th for this port via Manila, and is expected to arrive at Hongkong July 3rd.
 The Federal Castle line s.s. *Eppremont Castle*, which sailed from Hongkong via Suez Canal on the 8th of April for Boston and New York arrived at Boston on the 21st instant.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Ascanius (Blue Funnel), due August 7th.
Bollan Castle (Barber line), from New York, due end of July.
Cyclops (Blue Funnel), due July 10th.
Haleric (American & Oriental), from New York, due beginning of July.
Helena (Blue Funnel), due July 3rd.
Kanama (E. & A.), due July 3rd.
Kashima (N. Y. K.), due July 5th.
Kosmos (Blue Funnel), due July 27th.
Korea Maru (T. K. K.), due June 27th.
Shinyo Maru (T. K. K.), due July 1st.
Sado Maru (N. Y. K.), due July 31st.
Tesvicia (Blue Funnel line), due July 10th.
Tobish Maru (N. Y. K.), due July 2nd.

THE EMPRESS LINE.

THE NEW LINER.

Rumours are current, says the *Daily Colonist* of Victoria, British Columbia, that the C.P.O.S. is selling the *Empress of Japan*, last of the line's original fleet on the Pacific Ocean, in connection with the acquisition of the former German liner the *Prinz Frederick Wilhelm*, which will be known as the *Empress of China*.

In her day the *Japan* and her sister vessels were the smartest ships on the Pacific, continues the paper, and their original appearance on the trans-Pacific route created a greater sensation than did the advent of the large *Empresses* of more recent years. It is said that last year the company considered putting the *Empress of Japan* on the Calcutta-Hongkong service as a feeder for the trans-Pacific liners.

The Montreal headquarters of the U.P.O.S. are now arranging for the manning of the new *Empress of China*. The first ship of this name was wrecked at Shirahama, 35 miles from Yokohama, 12 years ago.

The *Empress of China*, the new U.P.O.S. liner for the Pacific route, is due on the Pacific Coast some time in August, according to word received by Canadian Pacific Ocean Services officials. The vessel, formerly the *Prinz Frederick Wilhelm*, a German ship, is now outfitting at Liverpool, and when she arrives here will take up the same work between British Columbia and Oriental ports.

TRANS-UNITED FREIGHT RATE IS LOWERED.

NEW D.N.K. ARRANGEMENTS.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has made a new arrangement for the shipment of cargo to New York and Galveston, but it has made a new agreement so that goods on the Puget Sound line can be shipped via Galveston.

The new arrangement will have the effect of lowering freight rates by about 20 per cent. For instance, the rate on hemp via Chicago is \$1, but the rate via Galveston is \$5 cents. In the same way the rate on eggs will be reduced from \$2.60 to \$2.30, and that on copper from \$4.31 to \$3.25. — *Japan Advertiser*.

SHIPPING IN JAPAN.

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

Shipments to Europe having increased, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to dispatch an extra steamer. The Kokosai Kisen Kaisha is also arranging to place large-size ships on the European run. The improvement, says the *Japan Advertiser*, is not due so much to an actual increase in international trade as to an abnormal condition of tonnage disposition.

As freight rates have greatly fallen owing to the long-continued depression, some vessels have withdrawn from the various services, while the P. & O. Company, the Blue Funnel and the Messageries Maritimes, which formerly maintained services to this country, have shortened their lines to Shanghai or the Straits Settlements. This has caused a temporary shortage in available tonnage. On the other hand, shipments of wheat from Dairen, sesame oil from Shanghai, copra from Singapore and of other articles from the Orient have somewhat increased. As a matter of fact, the wheat rate from Dairen to Europe, which stood at 35 shillings some time ago, is now quoted at 50 shillings. The Shanghai rate is also 50 shillings, but there is a proposal to raise it, owing to the increase in shipments.

At present all the regular liners of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha are carrying capacity cargo on the outward voyage, and in order to increase freight accommodation, the company is dispatching the *Tsuyama* in a few days as an extra steamer to Europe. On the return voyage, the freight situation in England is not bright, owing to labour trouble, but the financial situation in Germany is reported to have somewhat improved, and N.Y.K. vessels are carrying shipbuilding materials for the navy and articles due to Japan in reparation besides general cargo.

The American run is depressed, but there are appreciable shipments of raw silk and the situation is better than a month or two ago. Shipments of tea this year are expected to show a decrease, the estimate being 2,000 tons as against 3,500 tons for last year. On the return voyage from America there is a greater increase in shipments, especially in timber. A similar state of affairs is the case with the Australian trade. Shipments from Japan are slack, principally owing to financial depression in Australia, but there are pretty good shipments of wool, tallow and some other articles.

Thus the freight situation from the viewpoint of Japanese shipping is somewhat better than a few months ago, but it is doubtful whether it may be taken as a real improvement, as it is not due to any particular restoration of activity in international trade but to a local and presumably temporary shortage of tonnage.

In home and near waters there is a considerable demand for small ships, the tied-up fleet of this kind of craft gradually decreasing. This has had a favourable effect on medium-sized vessels, but this effect is countermanded by the return of large ships from ocean services. On the whole, small ships are in the greatest demand. The charter rate for them was ¥2.50 in May, but has risen to ¥3.50. When the contract is for short terms, an extra premium is paid.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 27th at 11:29—Pressure has decreased slightly from Weihaiwei to Shanghai, and increased slightly at Tientsin.

Apparently the whole of China is covered by a depression.
 Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.17 inch. Total since January 1st, 54.70 inches against an average of 37.38 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District Forecast.
 Hongkong to Gap Rock (S. winds, moderate; squally, fair to showery.)
 Formosa Channel (The same as No. 1)
 South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamocks) No. 1.
 South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 28th.

	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.68	29.67	29.68
Temperature	81	81	83
Humidity	89	81	68
Wind Direction	SSE	South	SW
Force	4	3	2
Weather	op	o	oq
Rain	0.15	o	0.17

Highest open-air temperature on 26th 88
 Lowest open-air temperature on 27th 79



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji), Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

Pacific Steamer	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver	Atlantic Steamer	From Canada	Due Liverpool
E. Japan	July 13	Aug. 3	E. France	Aug. 13	Aug. 19
E. Asia	July 21	Aug. 8	E. France	Aug. 13	Aug. 19
E. Russia	Aug. 18	Sept. 5	E. Britain	Sept. 10	Sept. 16
Monteagle	Aug. 23	Sept. 10	Melita	Sept. 23	Oct. 1
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	Victorian	Nov. 11	Nov. 20
Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 10	E. Britain	Nov. 26	Dec. 2

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.
 Allotment of accommodation on these steamers is held in Hongkong. Through reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.
 Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
 Hongkong Office. Telephone 752. Cable Address: GACANPAC.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Freight and Passenger.

For SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU; and for BALTIMORE via LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SAN JOSE, LA LIBERTAD, CORINTO, BALBOA, CRISTOBAL, KINGSTON & HAVANA.

AMERICAN STEAMERS.

"ECUADOR" ... sailing Aug. 10th, 1921.

Apply to PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Hotel Mansions, Hongkong. Cable Address "SOLANO" [929]

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENTS, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

For SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU AMERICAN STEAMERS.

"GOLDEN STATE" ... sailing July 26th.

SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only

For CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG, BANGKOK, LAKE GI PEN ... sailing at Noon THURSDAY 6th June.

MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.

Monthly Sailings.

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE

Freight Only, Monthly Sailing

San Francisco to Yokohama, Kobe, Dairen, Tientsin, Shanghai, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Alexandria, Bizerta, Marseilles, Barcelona, the via Baltimore, Norfolk, Cristobal, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO". Hotel Mansions, Hongkong.



AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

s.s. "NANKING" s.s. "NILE" s.s. "CHINA"

9th Sept. July 15th Aug. 8th

HONGKONG to MANILA

s.s. "NANKING" ... Aug. 30th

HONGKONG to SINGAPORE

s.s. "NILE" s.s. "CHINA"

June 29th, at 3 p.m. July 22nd

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada and Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

C. T. SURBRIDGE. FRIGATE & PASSENGER AGENT.

FRIGATE BUILDING, 101 HONG KONG STREET.

TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. TEL. FRIGATE DEPT. & AGENT.

No. 1924. No. 2161.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
KOREA MARU	20,000	July 1st
SHINYO MARU	20,000	July 15th
PERISA MARU	20,000	July 30th, at 10.30 a.m.
TAIYO MARU	20,000	Aug. 12th
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Aug. 27th

* Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARIKA & IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
CHOYO MARU	16,500	July 19th
GINYO MARU	16,500	Aug. 15th

* Cargo only

For full information regarding passengers freight and sailings, apply to—

F. TSUTSUMI, MANAGER.

King's Building.

Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

[24]

STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.

GREEN STAR LINE.

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To MANILA

"West Henshaw" ... 6th July
 To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO (via HONOLULU) ... 7th July

To VANCOUVER & SEATTLE (via MANILA) ... 20th Aug.
 * Also cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle for weekly sailings to

NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points. HONGKONG OFFICE—1st floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Rd., Tel. 3008. [451]

NANTO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "CHERIBON MARU" ... sailing on or about 4th July.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "MACASSAR MARU" ... sailing on or about 29th June.
 S.S. "SAWARANG MARU" ... sailing on or about 17th July.

For further particulars, please apply to—

K. SUZUKI, Manager.

No. 5, Queen's Road Central. 767]

CHIU ON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

S.S. "HYDRANGEA"

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High-Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation on UPPER DECK for First-class Passengers; Electric Lights and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons, and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW

SAILING Every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 p.m. RETURNING Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 p.m.
 Captain ... A. JENKINS.

Arrival and Departure from the Kiu Hing Wharf (Connaught Road West).

For Freight and Passage apply to

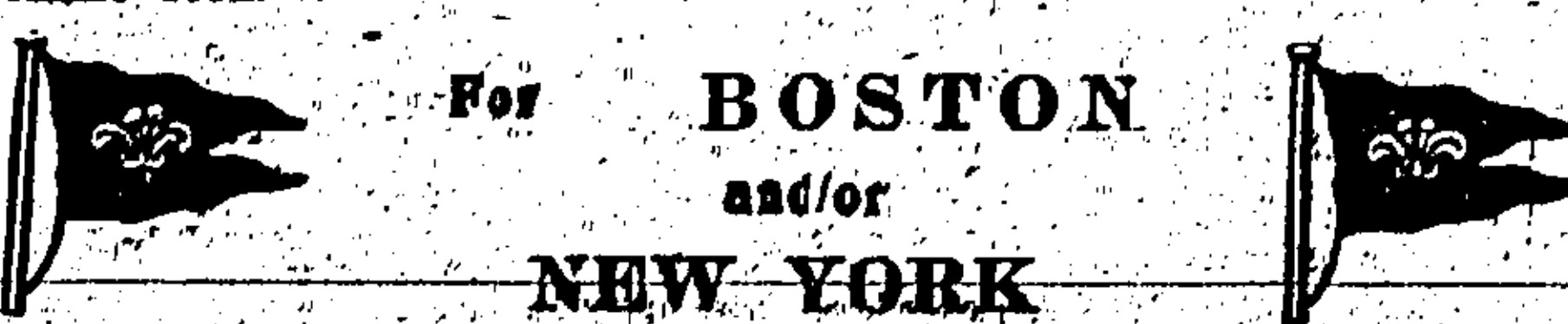
CHIU ON S.S. COMPANY,

201, WING LOK STREET, HONGKONG.

1107

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers



For BOSTON

and/or NEW YORK

S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" ... 10th Aug. (via Swan).

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

Telephone 3163. St. George's Building.

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AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

"OCEAN MONARCH" ... via Suez ... 10th July.
Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

JAPAN CHINA & STRAITS

TO

LONDON GLASGOW, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

S.S. "CITY OF BRISBANE" ... 10th July.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to REISS & CO., CANTON.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong:

"DAUCALION" ... via Suez Canal ... 3rd July.
"CITY OF NORWICH" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th July

* Call at Boston

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON; REISS & CO., CANTON.

85

C. N. G.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"KANCHIW"	On 28th June, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI and FUKOW	"HINKIANG"	On 28th June, Noon.
AMOI and SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 30th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 2nd July, 4 P.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HONGKONG	"BAIJING"	On 3rd July, 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI and FUKOW	"SICHEN"	On 5th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN	"SOUCHEW"	On 7th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN	"YINGCHOW"	On 9th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI and FUKOW	"SHANTUNG"	On 12th July, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amiships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. O. Pasmore TUESDAY, June 28th, at 12 Noon.
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart FRIDAY, July 1st, at 12 Noon.
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. Cooper TUESDAY, July 5th, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.P. & O. - British India
Apear and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DILWARA"	4,400	9th July	Singapore, Colombo, & Bombay
"SYRIA"	7,000	23rd July	Malacca, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	9,000	30th Aug.	Malacca, London & Antwerp
"MANILA"	7,500	13th Aug.	Malacca, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	2nd Sept.	Malacca, London & Antwerp
"KHYBER"	9,000	16th Sept.	Malacca, London & Antwerp
"SOMALI"	7,000	30th Sept.	Malacca, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TORRILLA" ... 18th July ... Calcutta via Suez & Aden & Bombay

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,500	29th June, Noon	Sandakan, Thursday Island
"KANOWNA"	7,000	25th July	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"SYRIA"	7,000	28th June	Shanghai & Japan.
"KALYAN"	9,000	5th July	Shanghai & Japan.
"KANOWNA"	7,000	8th July	Japan direct.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, MAURITIUS

DUBAI & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Friday, 5th July

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KASADO MARU" ... Friday, 1st July

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE Regular monthly services

"BUSHO MARU" ... Friday, 1st July

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—

Via Shanghai and Japan—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.R. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Saturday, 9th July

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Wednesday, 20th July

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"HAYAMA MARU" ... Thursday, 14th July.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Yokohama & Kobe.

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Sunday, 23rd June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.R.E. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... Sunday, 3rd July.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI

"BUSHO MARU" ... Thursday, 30th June.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1 Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer ... Arr. Hongkong from Australia ... Ld. Hongkong for Australia

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers
PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE
FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE
(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports).

From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
S.S. "WHEATLAND MONTANA" July 20th	—
S.S. "SILVER STATE" Aug. 13th	Sept. 2nd.
S.S. "CROSSKEYS" Aug. 15th	—
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" Sept. 2nd	Sept. 22nd
S.S. "WENATCHEE" Oct. 2nd	Oct. 22nd

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama).

S.S. "COAXET" ... July 22nd

Through Bills of Lading issued in Overland Common points.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478.

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71]



REGULAR SERVICE

TO

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA
and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

S.S. "CADARETTA" ... Sailing July 5th.

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON-SINGAPORE-JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "LAKE ONAWA" ... Sailing Aug. 3rd.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS,
TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478.PASSENGER OFFICE,
QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

[432]

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "BELLFLOWER" ... to NEW YORK ... July 15th.

For freight space and particulars, apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC..

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONE

2477 & 2478.

AGENTS

5th Floor

HOTEL MANSIONS.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 16th July
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	During 1st part of Aug.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

E. BODENFUSCH,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building,
Telephone 740

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA" June 30th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

YANG CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.
Agents,
113, Cross Street, Central.

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Tel. 3307

POST OFFICE NOTICE

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI ...	Sunday ...	28th inst.
Europe via Suez (Newspapers only) ...	Sunday ...	28th inst.
London 19th May ...	Sunday ...	28th inst.
U.S.A. JAPAN and SHANGHAI ...	Sunday ...	28th inst.
SHANGHAI ...	Sunday ...	28th inst.
CALCUTTA AND STRAITS ...	Sunday ...	28th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow and Bangkok ...	Thursday ...	28th inst.
Swatow and Bangkok ...	Thursday ...	28th inst.
Straits and Bangkok ...	Thursday ...	28th inst.
Haiphong ...	Thursday ...	28th inst.
Shanghai and North China ...	Thursday ...	28th inst.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou ...	Thursday ...	28th inst.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden ...	Thursday ...	28th inst.
Amoy ...	Thursday ...	28th inst.
Swatow, Shanghai and N. China ...	Thursday ...	28th inst.
Sandakan, Australia, and New Zealand ...	Thursday ...	28th inst.
Straits and Bangkok ...	Thursday ...	28th inst.
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan ...	Thursday ...	28th inst.
Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand, via Thursday Island ...	Thursday ...	28th inst.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao ...	Thursday ...	28th inst.
Amoy, Shanghai, and N. China ...	Thursday ...	28th inst.
Sandakan ...	Thursday ...	28th inst.
Swatow, Shanghai, and N. China ...	Thursday ...	28th inst.
Philippine Islands ...	Thursday ...	28th inst.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuzhou ...	Thursday ...	28th inst.
Shanghai and North China ...	Thursday ...	28th inst.
Haiphong, Pakhoi and Haiphong ...	Thursday ...	28th inst.
Tientsin ...	Thursday ...	28th inst.
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung ...	Thursday ...	28th inst.
Haiphong and Haiphong ...	Thursday ...	28th inst.
Swatow and Bangkok ...	Thursday ...	28th inst.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou ...	Thursday ...	28th inst.
Shanghai and North China ...	Thursday ...	28th inst.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou ...	Thursday ...	28th inst.
Shanghai and North China ...	Thursday ...	28th inst.
Shanghai and North China ...	Thursday ...	28th inst.
Shanghai and North China ...	Thursday ...	28th inst.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES LONDON SERVICE (DIRECT)

"LAOMEDON"	13th JULY	London, Antwerp & Hamburg.
"MENTOR"	19th JULY	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"TEUCER"	11th AUG.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"TEIRESIAS"	16th AUG.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"ATREUS"	30th AUG.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE (DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"EURYDAMAS"	10th JULY	Genoa, Barcelona & Liverpool.
"YANGTZE"	13th JULY	M'les, Havre, L'pool & G'gow.
"AGAMESSON"	26th JULY	Liverpool & Glasgow.
"EURYPYLUS"	6th AUG.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool.

PACIFIC SERVICE (VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

"TYNDAREUS"	6th JULY	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"PROTEUS"	3rd AUG.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"IXION"	24th AUG.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.

NEW YORK SERVICE (VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

"DEUCALION"	3rd JULY	via Suez.
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HOMeward PASSENGER SERVICE

"MENTOR"	19th JULY	for London.
"TEIRESIAS"	16th AUG.	for London.
"ASCANIUS"	7th SEPT.	for Liverpool.

FOR FREIGHT AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

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HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From June 28th to July 4th 1921.

Days of Week or Month	High Water.				Low Water.			
	Day	Month	Time	Height	Day	Month	Time	Height
Tues.	28	h. m.	4.4	4.4	h. m.	8.18	3.8	3.8
Wed.	29	h. m.	4.4	4.4	h. m.	8.20	3.8	3.8
Thur.	30	h. m.	4.4	4.4	h. m.	8.22	3.8	3.8
Fri.	1	h. m.	4.4	4.4	h. m.	8.24	3.8	3.8
Satur.	2	h. m.	4.4	4.4	h. m.	8.26	3.8	3.8
Sun.	3	h. m.	4.4	4.4	h. m.	8.28	3.8	3.8
Mon.	4	h. m.	4.4	4.4	h. m.	8.30	3.8	3.8

BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG.

WATER LEVELS IN ENGLISH FEET AT 10 A.M.

Place of Observation	1921.		1920.	
	W.L. over recorded	W.L. under recorded	W.L. over recorded	W.L. under recorded
Wuchow W. River	+79.50	-2.42	—	—
Kiangchow W. River	+14.70	-0.80	8.70	8.20
Linkongchow N. River	+57.00	—	15.50	—
Bamshui N. River	+27.25	-5.00	16.50	16.00
Shiklung E. River	+15.15	-0.93	0.64	4.95

G. W. OLIVERSON, Engineer-in-Chief.

COMMERCIAL OPENING QUOTATIONS

June 27th	
ON LONDON—	Telegraphic Transfer ... 2/7
Bank Bills, on demand ... 2/7	Bank Bills, at 30 days sight ... 2/7
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight ... 2/7	Credita, at 4 months sight ... 2/7
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight ... 2/7	
ON PARIS—	Bank Bills, on demand ... 600
Credita, 4 months sight ... 600	
ON NEW YORK—	Bank Bills, on demand ... 48 1/2
Credita, at 60 days sight ... 48 1/2	
ON BOMBAY—	Telegraphic Transfer ... 201
Bank Bills, on demand ... 201	
ON CALCUTTA—	Telegraphic Transfer ... 201
Bank Bills, on demand ... 201	
ON SHANGHAI—	Bank Bills, at sight ... 102
Private 30 days' date ... 102	
ON SINGAPORE—	On demand—Pecus ... 107
On demand—Pecus ... 107	
ON BATAVIA—	On demand ... 148 1/2
On demand ... 148 1/2	
ON HONGKONG—	On demand ... 11
On demand ... 11	
ON SOERABAYA—	On demand ... 7.50 n
Gold Leaf 100 fine, or tel ... 7.50 n	
Bar Silver per oz ... 25 1/2	

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong Head Office:	
Paid-up Capital ...	\$15,000,000
Reserve Funds ...	\$2,500,000
Profit ...	\$21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	\$15,000,000
Court of Directors:	
G. T. M. ECKERSLEY, Esq., Chairman.	
G. M. DONWELL, Esq., Deputy Chairman.	
A. S. GUBBY, Esq., W. L. PATTENDEN, Esq.	
Hon. Mr. P. L. HOLYOAK, J. A. FLEMMING, Esq.	
A. O. LANG, Esq., H. P. WHITE, Esq.	
Chief Manager:	
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.	
Manager: Hongkong—A. H. BARKER, Esq.	
Acting Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.	
LONDON BANKERS:	
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARKS BANK, LTD.	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, June 23rd, 1921. [8]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 29th, 1920. [9]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £23,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £23,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, March 30th, 1921. [10]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK.)

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 150,000,000

Paid Up Capital ... Frs. 75,000,000

Reserve Funds ... Frs. 60,000,000

Deposits ... Frs. 895,000,000

The Chinese Government Owns one-third of the Capital.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: Hongkong, Yunnanfu, Hanoi, Vladivostok, Singapore, Fuzhou, Canton, Swatow, Yokohama, Hankow, Moukden, London, Antwerp, Bordeaux, Tientsin, Batavia.

BANKERS: In FRANCE Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

In SAN FRANCISCO: Crocker National Bank.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold.

Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French Exchange.

M. MONTAGIS, Manager.

Hongkong, January 20th, 1921. [6]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital ... £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital ... £1,500,000

Paid-up Capital ... £1,500,000

Reserve Fund ... £1,100,000

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES: Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Howrah, Madras, Shanghai, Colombo, Kandy, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Karachi, Penang, Galle, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH: Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES, Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 26th, 1921. [43]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK.)

HEAD OFFICE: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 72,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 63,400,000.00

Reserve Funds ... Frs. 69,567,203.54

BRANCHES: Hongkong, Saigon, Canton, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hanoi, Pondichery.

BANKERS: IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et de Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

V. MARBOT, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, November 1st, 1920. [6]

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$40,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital ... \$12,278,800.00

Reserve Funds ... 7,796,021.00

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 20-21, Canton Road Central, Hongkong, and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Japan, New York, San Francisco, Singapore and Manila.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

New York Bankers—The Irving National Bank.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

TRUIE FEE, Manager.

Hongkong, February 7th, 1921. [73]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN.

(TAIWAN BANK.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 60,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) ... 45,000,000

Reserve Funds ... 9,630,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karemko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Piman, Shinshiki, Tachien, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tolyen, Abo.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Fuzhou, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARKS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, China, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippines Islands, Java and other Dutch, Indies, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 3, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, September 1st, 1920. [41]



Asahi Beer

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TOKYO, JAPAN.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

HONGKONG.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY. (ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

"VAN CLOON"

will be despatched to

SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELI, Direct.

28th June

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Single and double cabins.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 1574. Agents. 78

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(AN AMERICAN BANK.)

Capital ... U.S. \$4,000,000

Surplus and Undivided Profits ... U.S. \$1,489,000

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK. BRANCH: SAN FRANCISCO.

Head Office for the Orient, SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES: CANTON, HANKOW, MANILA, TIENTSIN, CHANGSHA, PEKING, SINGAPORE.

D. M. HIGGAS, Manager.

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 37, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

Chairman of Board of Directors: Mr. WONG SHU HAM.

Chief Manager: Mr. L. S. HOLM.

Asst. Manager: Mr. K. T. WONG.

Hongkong Manager: Mr. J. P. ALLEN.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates of 2 per cent., 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOLM, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920. [112]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 2, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

Established 1919.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$2,000,000.00

RESERVE FUND ... 500,000.00

DIRECTORS: Mr. Poon Wai Thue, Chairman, Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kan Ying Pa, Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kung, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yee Tung, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shai, Mr. Ng Chang Lak, Mr. Kan Chiu Nam.

Chief Manager: Mr. Kaa Tong Pa.

Asst. Manager: Mr. Li Tai Fong.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES: LONDON, SHANGHAI, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, KOREA, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, FENANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, MANILA, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 4, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hankow Branch: Panoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING BUSINESS PROMPT.

CURRENT Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates of 2 per cent., 4 per cent., 5 per cent. respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. UHANG LY, Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1921. [80]

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